PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
" Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

[TEN PAGES.]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,466—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
29th April	CALEDONIA	7558	....	......
6th May	ARCADIA	6603	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th „	MACEDONIA	10512	....	......
20th „	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6022
27th „	ARABIA	7903	....	......
3rd June	ARCADIA	6603	HIMALAYA	6898
10th „	PERSIA	7951	....	......
17th „	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
24th „	EGYPT	7912	....	....
1st July	ARCADIA	6603	BRITANNIA	6525
8th „	CALEDONIA	7558		....
15th „	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
22nd „	ARCADIA	6603	....	......
29th „	ORIENTAL	5281	MARMORA	10509

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th April, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,255	Combe	18th May 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	15th June 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	13th July 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	29th April 1905,
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	27th May „

For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 335	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
*† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,786	26th „ „
*† TRIESTE	Capt. D. Mistrorigo	5,095	9th June 1905.
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,217	8th July 1905.
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,056	20th „ „
† NIPPON	L. Soich	6,316	27th „ „

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	L. Soich	6,316	1st May.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 44, Church Gate Street,
Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

T. S. "LAMA," 2,200 tons, on FRIDAY, 28th April, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 28th April, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST AND KARACHI.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,200 tons, on TUESDAY, the 25th April at 10 a. m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No 14 Shed, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, 25th April, at 10 a. m. from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR MORMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA, AND DELAGOA BAY,

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or about 2nd May.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "JUMNA," 4,600 tons, on or about 28th April.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay 22nd April, 1905.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th May 1905.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th June 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class,	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	600	Rs. 350	Rs. 185
Return tickets available 2 years	„ 900	„ 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 816; 2nd Class, Rs. 525, Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6 000	G. Belsito	17th May 1905.
ISCHIA	6,000	Coglitolo	17th June 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Hornby Road, No. 59,

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong

No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

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INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

COOK'S HOTEL COUPONS ACCEPTED.

A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

COMMANDS A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE MAIDAN.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST ACCESSIBLE LOCALITY IN CALCUTTA.
Every BED-ROOM has a BATH-ROOM Attached.
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS.
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CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
CALCUTTA.

TABLE D'HOTE RESERVED FOR HOTEL RESIDENTS AND THEIR GUESTS.
RESTAURANT a LA CARTE and PRIVATE DINING ROOMS on the Ground floor, with separate entrance. No public bar kept.
SPACIOUS PAVILION, SPECIALLY INTENDED FOR LADIES,
REPLETE WITH EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.

F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

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SOLE AGENTS :—F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

ANTI-MALARIAL PILLS)
SAFEST AND SUREST.
BOWMAN'S

AT THE . . . .
"TAJ" HOTEL

ASIA'S LEADING HOTEL,

there is more convenience and comfort than in any other hotel in the East.

The whole place has been fitted up regardless of cost, and everything the traveller is likely to require is found within its walls.

CHARGES FROM RS. 7 UPWARDS.

TURKISH BATH NOW OPEN.

FROM 7 A. M. TO 5 P. M. for GENTLEMEN,

SINGLE TICKET (including Shampoo)............ Rs. 3-8
BOOK of 12 TICKETS Ditto .... „ 30-0

TAJ MAHAL CONFECTIONERY NOW OPEN

FRENCH and ITALIAN Specialities as served in EUROPE.

FRENCH and ITALIAN PASTRY.

THE TAJ MAHAL ICE CREAMS are unsurpassed.

Orders taken for WEDDING CAKES and PARTIES CATERING--

The Hotel has special facilities for undertaking CATERING for LARGE PARTIES in Upcountry and for DINNER PARTIES in Bombay.

CARRIAGES and MOTOR CARS on HIRE.

Telegrams " Palace," BOMBAY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL

28 Pages of the " Pall Mall Budget " size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c.
Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage.
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"MINIMAX"
HAND
FIRE EXTINGUISHER.
FOR PRIVATE HOUSES, SHOPS, MILLS, FACTORIES.

TESTIMONIALS.

BROAD STREET, READING, July 9th 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in stating that the MINIMAX acted with the greatest efficiency in the small fire we had this week, and undoubtedly saved what might have proved a serious fire.

(Sd.) E. BUDGCOCK.

WELLHALL ROAD, HAMILTON, 27th October, 1904.

HAY STACK FIRE.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in informing you of the very great service the MINIMAX FIRE EXTINGUISHERS were to me last month as without them the whole of my Hay Stacks would have been burned down. Immediately the fire took place, one of the stacks was a mass of flames, and whenever the Extinguisher was applied the flames disappeared, but as the fire had been going on for some time before the Extinguisher was applied, and as there was a good wind, it had taken good hold inside the stack. In a short time the flames appeared, and the MINIMAX was again applied when the flames disappeared. To make sure that no fire was in the centre of the stacks, willing hands commenced to turn over the hay that was smouldering, and in a very short time the fire had been completely put out. The Fire Brigade arrived on the scene, but their services were not required.

(Sd.) J. HAMILTON.

From Messrs. LANE BROS.,
MARLBOROUGH STREET, FARINGDON, December, 17th 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—A customer of ours has just had occasion to use his MINIMAX HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER. We used it on a neighbours Motor Car which was all in flames. We are pleased to say the result was most satisfactory. A valuable Car would quickly had been rendered worthless at the rate it was burning. The Extinguisher, however, acted like magic and the car was only slightly damaged. We have refilled our Customers Apparatus and shall be glad of replacement at your earliest.

(Sd.) LANE BROS.

HALLS OXFORD BREWERY, LTD. OXFORD. November, 14th, 1904.

DEAR SIR,—Please supply refill for MINIMAX FIRE Appliance to replace one used with excellent effect to Extinguh a slight fire we had in our Brewery a few days ago.

(Sd.) HALL OXFORD BREWERY LTD., C, ROBINSON
Secretary.

From HANLEY, STOKE and FENTON JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD
Beech Hurst Hanley, August 29th, 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—The MINIMAX HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER Apparatus supplied to the above Board has proved very efficient. Through the carelessness of a maid allowing a pan of wax to boil over in one of the wards, a fire occurred, but thanks to the efficiency of your Apparatus, it was at once put out before any serious damage occurred. A test fire was also made, composed of six large boxes tarred both inside and outside, filled with shavings and chips and turpentine poured over the lot to secure a good test: one of your Extinguishers sufficed to put this test fire out three times. I have every confidence in recommending your apparatus to any public institution or works where there is a risk of fire.

(Sd.) MEDICAL OFFICER,

MINIMAX FIRE EXTINGUISHER .... Rs. 37 8
REFILLS for above.................................... „ 5 0

SOLE AGENTS
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Sub-Agents.—D. W. HOUGHTON, 37, Apollo Street, Bombay.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.	
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)...	1 12	per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12	„
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc...	1 12	„

or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

MONGINI BROTHERS.
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

AT LAST I HAVE FOUND IT !

J. & W. HARDIE'S
THE "ANTIQUARY"
CHOICE OLD LIQUEUR WHISKY.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet for great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found " par excellence " the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unrivalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.
CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.
THE WORLD RENOWNED

BANDMANN-DALLAS
OPERA COMPANY

BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH
MR. GEORGE EDWARDES
of the Gaiety and Daly's Theatres, London,
and under the immediate direction of
MR. MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
SATURDAY, 13TH MAY,
FOR A SEASON OF NINETEEN NIGHTS
(a different Opera each Night).
ALL THE LATEST LONDON SUCCESSES.
FORTY LONDON ARTISTES,
and the celebrated Gaiety Troupe of
LADY DANCERS.

	Rs.
Orchestra Stalls	4
Dress Circle	3
Pit Chairs	2
Gallery	1

Subscribers for Season Tickets will be allowed a reduction of 15 per cent.

Plans at SOUNDY & Co's.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "MARQUIS BACQUEHEM," from JAPAN and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 9 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "NIPPON," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, via KARACHI, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 8 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

NOTICE.

ANY PERSONS having CLAIMS against the Estate of the late Capt. DAUNT, 121st Pioneers will submit them to the undermentioned by the 20th prox., after which no claims will be entertained.

BURRARD MAJOR,
121st Pioneers President, Committee of Adjustment
10, Staveley Road, Poona.

NOTIFICATION NO. 20.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the LIQUOR FARM of the NAOSARI DIVISION of the BARODA STATE for ONE YEAR or THREE YEARS from 18th August, 1905. Tenders should be addressed to the JAKAT ADHIKARI, BARODA STATE, and should reach him, by 1 P.M., on 15th May 1905, accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 1,000. If Tenders are not satisfactory, the Farm will be SOLD BY AUCTION. For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

RAOJIBHAI B. PATEL,
Jakat Adhikari.
Baroda, 19th April, 1905.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on FRIDAY, the 28th April, 1905, for the SUPPLY of PETTY STORES, required in connection with Original Works and Repairs to Buildings incharge of the Executive Engineer, Presidency District, from 1st May, 1905, to 30th April, 1906.

Further Particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

R. J. KENT, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 19th April, 1905.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

MAHABLESHWAR SEASON.

CONNECTING with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, BOMBAY-MADRAS MAIL LEAVING VICTORIA TERMINUS, at 21-30, a SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN will LEAVE POONA DAILY at 2 hours 25 minutes, arriving Wathar at 6 hours and 30 minutes.

Carriages for Mahableshwar could be ordered to meet this Train at Wathar.

W. B. WRIGHT,
Traffic Manager.
Dharwar, 20th April, 1905.

THE WESTERN INDIA MOTOR COMPANY, LD.

RAMPART ROW,
(Next P. & O. OFFICE),
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE GARAGE and REPAIR SHOP are now OPEN under the Management of Mr. W. C. ENGLAND, (who has had seven years' practical experience of this business).

PETROL and CAR Accessories on SALE.
INSPECTION INVITED.

PROF. T. K. GAJJAR'S

PLAGUE SOLUTION. 8 As.

"Has given the best results of any remedy, &c.
—Dr. C. F. Schaffter, Civil Hospital, Jalna

GERMICIDE. 8 As. Will protect you from Plague.

For further particulars, testimonials, &c., write to the address given below.

Free samples to medical men and the trade on enclosing two annas stamps for postage.

Obtainable of all Chemists or from—

SUPDT. T. C. Laboratory, Girgaum, BOMBAY.
Telegraphic Address: "CHEMICUS, BOMBAY."

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.

DADABHOY BOMANJEE,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
799 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM,
BOMBAY.

Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show, 1900.

SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Limited, London.

Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best seasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired. REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies, From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

LOOK up for JOST'S PATENT PUNKAH MOTOR on another page.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar at very moderate rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to T. E. The Governor and Com.-in-Chief, 153, Main Street, Poona.

COMPETITION.—We do not COMPETE. We do only Superior High Class work executed on the premises by skilled European Artists and cannot afford to do it CHEAP. A visit to our Art Photographic Salon will confirm our statement.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS Art Photographers, Nippon Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

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H. M. S "ECLIPSE"
BOMBAY, 30th March, 1899.

MR. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel Prince's Dock has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything, that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H. M. Ships to deal with him.

CHARLES JAMES, Fleet Surgeon.

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CRAWFORD AND COMPANY

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, easychairs, dressing writing and wash hand tables cupboards, chest of drawers, round tables, ice box hand pump with rubber hose etc.

AT 2 P. M.

Several ladies' and gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 new English double lever brake bicycle.
1 nearly new English coventry clincher tyre gear case new departure free wheel bicycle.
1 Double bar English bicycle.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand vis-a-vis.
1 light dog-cart.
1 strong built office shigram.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY the 25th instant at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 3, Carnegy Road, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture of the latest design such as dining table chairs sideboard, dumb waiters, drawing room suit of sofas and chairs, cabinet, marble-top tables and teapoys, bedsteads, almyrahs, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of-drawers, rich crockery and glassware, best plated-ware, rich table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's lamps, Brussels carpets, &c., the property of Captain J. S. Swan.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th Inst., at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction at No 17 Apollo Street, Fort, above Messrs E. A. Currim and Co., Ship Chandlers the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture including a suit of blackwood drawing-room furniture plated ware crockery and glass ware, a Zanzibar talking parrot, good linoleum carpet of extra strong thick quality, brass standard lamp, &c, the property of C. HAMILTON Esq

The property is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nesbit Lane Mazagon opposite the Mazagon Police Courts the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture such as dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggon, set of drawing room suit of sofas and chairs lined tapestry, Marble top table and teapoys, cabinets, chiffoniers, bedsteads, almyras; dressing and wash-stand tables mahogany square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, miniature billiard table with balls, Singer's foot sewing machine, perambulator, Hink's and Ditmar's lamps, carpets, table ornaments etc. the property of W. A. BLAKEMAN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN CAMATIPURA FOURTH STREET.

On THURSDAY the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees Malla Wukta and Co., and on account and at the risk of the estates of the deceased mortgagors Mahadoo Namdev and Julram Bhagoojee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 24th day of September. 1894. the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece of Government ground with the dwelling-house and premises, situate in the town and island of Bombay, at Camatipoora Fourth Street in the Sub district of Bombay, assessed by Municipality under Street Nos. 81, 82 and 84 and E Ward Nos. 1331 to 1336. and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 3397 to 3398 New Nos 10404 to 10406, new survey Nos. 6036 to 6038, and the ground containing by admeasurement 102 and seven-ninth square yards, and bounded on the east by the property of Manadoo Peerajee, on the west by Shri Marooty's Temple, on the north by the Camatipoora Fourth Street and on the south by the sweeper's passage and which premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagees.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

On FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p m, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Gamdevi Road, Chowpatty, behind the Wilson College, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, also several pieces by Devjee Canjee and Roberts, such as dining table, side-board, drawing room suit of sofas and chairs lined-green plush, cabinets, bedsteads, almirah, lamps, pictures, glass ware, crockery ware, plated ware, table ornaments, English clocks striking, coal and standard stoves, cottage piano, iron safe by John Lord, Persian carpets, garden pots, benches and chairs, English built rubber tyred victoria by Laurie and Marner, Italian miniature rubber tyred mail phaeton, rubber tyred brougham, grey Arab horse, harness, etc. the property of CUMROODIN AMIROODIN, Esq., proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Rose Cottage, Rose Cottage Lane, Mount Road, Mazagon, opposite the Hassan Abad, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, dining table, marble top side card, drawing room suit of sofa and chairs, cabinet, bedsteads, almirah, marble topped dressing and wash hand tables, mahogany square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, glassware, crockery, plated ware, table ornaments, lamp, English-built rubber tyred vis-a-vis, just newly done up with a pure bred Arab horse and harness Italian and Burmah fowls, etc., the property of Mrs Laythorpe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 24th April 1905.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BAGS OF GRAIN, LOOSE GRAIN SWEEPINGS, &c., &c., at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Carnac Bridge Station.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Carnac Bridge Station.

A quantity of bags of cottonseed, rapeseed, bajree, loose cotton, car-tossed and lose heaps of grain and seed and other miscellaneous goods.

MENESSE & Co.,
Bombay, 24th April, 1905.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p. m. Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Altamont Road Cumbala Hill, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture by "Roberts and Wimbridge," rich glass and crockery ware, best plateware, sideboard, drawing room sofas, chairs and easy chairs, drawing room cabinets glass door almyrahs marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, one valuable English 8 days grandfather's clock by Mr. Lovell one handsome sweet toned cottage piano by C. Mercks Co. handsome flower vases and table ornaments, first rate pictures and oleographs, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets handsome strong one rubber tyred bicycle wheels cabriolet by Laurie and Marner with a handsome stout dog Arab horse goes well in harness and saddle and set of harness etc etc., the property of R. D. Sethna, Esq proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of UNSERVICEABLE STORES, a quantity of brass pigs gun metal and iron etc. at the Castle Park Arsenal Fort behind the Town Hall.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer in charge, Bombay Arsenal, Messrs BENNETT and Co will on FRIDAY the 28th instant, at 3 p.m. sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, a large quantity of unserviceable stores, consisting of leather pieces, bags sand common, pawling, obsolete old iron lot scrap, indicators pressure spring and all appertanances, exploders Dynamo electric, horse shoes Volunteers Siemens, coil resistance tools for Armourers, engine steam vertical gunm tal old pig brass old brass pig, copper old, copper pig, nickle pig wrought iron paint, tape cotton canvas plain old leather of sorts etc. etc.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.
BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executors of the Estate of the late Mr. Dadabhoy Maneckji Sett, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on SATURDAY the 29th instant at 1 p.m. sell by Public Auction at Slater Road behind the Grant Road station near Chickalwadi Lane opposite the Railway Yard, the very valuable blackwood and teakwood household furniture by "Wimbridge" also mahogany furniture of the latest design by Maple & Co., very rich glass and crockery-ware, best plate ware by Reed and Barton and Elkington, a large and choicest collection of real parian, Dresden and real marble figures (very rich and very rare in Bombay) very old Chinese and Japanese inlaid-gold-thread jars; pretty little knick knocks, Italian Marble figures and pillars majolica Jardiniers and pots, one fancy clock with a merry-go round figure in glass dome, old blackwood carved chiffoniers, solid brass double bedstead, large Zonla cup board, glass book cases, almyrah very rich drawing room sofas rich oil painting, mother o' pearl fish and fruit knives, English plated Carruthian pillar lamp, carpets and rugs silver centre pieces, English marble clock, one large Chubb and Sons iron safe, one stand, table and hanging lamps musical boxes one cottage piano and many other Indian English, China and Japanese curios etc. etc. Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

N. B.—The collection of plain and coloured parian Dresden and real very best Ivory China figures and gold thread inlaid work Japanese jars are worth seeing.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 24th April, 1905.

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WALNUTS ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS, LENTILLES, BEANS, and DRY PEAS, all of Italian produce.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Bottles.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
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17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C

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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

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Acting Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

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RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper). Rs. 12,50,000

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Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES
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Total Funds as at 31st December, 1903	£ 16,508,900
Revenue for 1903	£ 3,436,136

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POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS.

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ESTABLISHED 1848.

EXTRACT from the 55th Report of the Directors on the operations of the Society for the year 1903:—

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Surplus on Transactions for above period	£ 369,655
Annual Income	£1,332,130
Assets	£8,688,243

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

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CHIEF AGENTS
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Only qualified candidates with practical experience in Agriculture and physically fit for outdoor work, need apply to the Undersigned up to the 30th April, 1905.

BERNARD COVENTRY, Director,
Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa, Bengal.
Dated, Pusa, the 19th April, 1905.

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DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

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FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

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DIABETES of any stage and standing will be radically cured by our world-renowned specific. Price Rs. 3 only. H. Keenan, Esq., Sub-Judge, Malapuram, writes:—"Please send another bottle of your specific for DIABETES. I am feeling much better now." H. King, Esq., Darjeeling, writes:—"Ten years' obstinate DIABETES cured and everybody is astonished at the wonderful cure." The Rev H David, Madras, writes:—"The medicine for DIABETES you sent me was found to be very effective. Please send one bottle more and oblige. S. William, Esq. Travancore, writes:—"For over Fifteen years I was a constant sufferer from chronic DIABETES: I tried a great many remedies, yet I found no relief. * * As a last resort I sent for your specific and was completely cured." For particulars about our specifics for ASTHMA and ACIDITY, please address

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

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RESERVE FUND.................. £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS............ £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
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Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
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Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
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Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the worlds buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500 000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL............ £1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.................. £110,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	"	9,720,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	"	600,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay.	London.	Peking.
Dalny.	Lyons.	Port Arthur.
Hawai.	Nagasaki.	Shanghai.
Hongkong.	New York.	San Francisco.
Kobe.	Newchwang.	Tokio.
Liao-Yang.		Tientsin.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England; The London and Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the world.

K. KODAMA,
Sub-Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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BONY ENLARGEMENTS, CALLOSITIES, &c.

HARVEY'S EMBROCATION
OR CURB BOTTLE,
(HARVEY'S WATTS' EMBROCATION.)
A NON-BLEMISHING SPECIFIC FOR CURBS, SPLINTS, SPAVINS,
DEEP-SEATED LAMENESS, &c.

HARVEY'S EMBROCATION or Curb Bottle, is unapproached by any known remedy in its power over deep-seated Lameness, and abnormal Bony Growth or Deposit, such as Curb, Spavin, Splint, Side-bone, or similar exostoses, so that it is essentially the Remedy for such cases as are usually treated by firing. Price Per Bottle Rs. 2-12 and Rs. 5-0.

SOLE AGENTS :—THOMSON & TAYLOR,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND KIRKEE.

NERVE VIGOUR
PILLS.
TONIC RESTORATIVE
AND STIMULANT.

Indicated in all forms of exhaustion, mental inertia and loss of nerve power.

Their stimulating and sustaining effects on the nervous system are immediate.—

Rs. 2-8 per bottle

DOSE :—One to two Pills three times a day.

PREPARED ONLY BY
BEYNON & Co.,
ENGLISH CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Gadsby, 2272 tons, Captain Robinson, sailed on Saturday for Philadelphia, with a general cargo.

The steamer Mirzapur 1888 tons Captain J Ruter arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Calcutta, 10th April, with a cargo of coal

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackinnon 3049 tons Captain Jones, arrived in harbour on Friday from Glasgow and Liverpool with a general cargo

The steamer Beme, 1899 tons, Captain W J de N Grey arrived in harbour Yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of 760,000 gallons Kerosene in bulk

The B I S N Co's steamer Nowshera 1961 tons, Captain J G Le Brocq, arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo and 24 deck passengers

The steamer Itinda, 3398 tons, Captain J W Robertson arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Calcutta 9th April with a general cargo and coal and Mrs J Macdonald as a passenger.

The B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 943 tons Captain H Trouson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from the Persean Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Drs Guandz, Parro, Kissling, Messrs Aghassian Scutard and Refat, Mr and Mrs D L G V Roggen, Miss Grey, Mrs Grey and Miss A Grey Miss Leitbridge, Mr and Mrs Petit Mr Grootboff Mr K Chablontz Mr J Burgool, Mrs Tate Mr J L Sharratt Capt Safford, Mr R G Chresto and 7 other and 140 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
21	Itinda s	Robertson	Calcutta, Apr 9
	Nippon s	Soich	Trieste, Mar 27
	Arcadia s	Cubitt	Aden, Apr 16
	Clan Mackinnon s	Jones	Liverpool, Mar 18
	Mirzapur s	Reiter	Calcutta, Apr 1
	Nowshera s	Brocq	Calcutta, Mar 16
22	Linga s	Trouson	Busreh, Apr 16
	Beme s	Guy	Rangoon, Apr 5
23	Upada s	Sheldrick	Calcutta Apr 5
	Bild s	Salvesen	Bangkok Apr 4
	Marq Bacquehem s	Rassevich	Kobe Mar 18
	Nubia s	.....	Shanghai &c

DEPARTURES.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	E A Obrien (bqe)	Pratt	Durban
	City of Lucknow	Miller	Liverpool
	Lama s	Carey	Persian Gulf, &c
	Dumra s	Le Grand	Karachi, &c
22	Gadsby s	Robinson	Philadelphia
	Barenfels s	Liedrichsen	Hamburg, &c
	Peninsular s	Palmer	Aden
	Flamingo s	Dueckley	Calcutta
	Olympia s	Osborne	Liverpool, &c

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday :—

Steamer Marquis Bacquehem, for Trieste, &c
" Nippon, for China, &c
" Clan Mackinnon, for Liverpool, &c
" Arcadia, for Aden
" Umta, for Calcutta, &c
" Jumna, for Calcutta, &c

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April	Names.	Tons.	From
18	Trautenfels	3065	Colombo
18	Fazilka	2698	Singapore
18	Vimeira	1715	Calicut
18	Palamcotta	2208	Rangoon

DEPARTURES.

April	Names.	Tons.	To
18	Syria	4191	London
18	Bavaria	3005	London
18	M McAnatchy	1363	Rangoon
18	Nairung	2862	Bombay
19	Strathnevis	2503	Kurrachee
19	Argyll	2282	Kiamari
19	Surada	2351	Bombay
19	Singu	1912	Rangoon

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS

April	Vessel.	From
12	Lonsdale	London
14	Clan Maclachlan	Liverpool
15	Den of Ogil	London
17	Clan Campbell	Coast
19	Trifels	Antwerp
19	Zibenghla	Rangoon
20	Gwalior	Negapatam

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

The Clan Line s s Clan Murray arrived at London on the morning of the 20th inst.

The B I S N Co's s s Matiana, left Aden on the morning of the 20th inst.

The B I S N Co's s s Manora, passed Lisbon on the afternoon of the 19th instant.

The B I S N Co's s s Golconda left Aden on the evening of the 21st inst.

COLOMBO, APRIL 20.

The P and O s s Nubia with China mails expected to arrive Bombay on Sunday noon on the 23rd inst.

The City Line S N Co's s s City of Bombay arrived at Suez from Bombay on the evening of the 20th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co s s Ville de la Ciotat left Aden for Bombay on Saturday 22nd inst. at 9 a. m. and she is expected here on Thursday 27th inst. at day light.

The Austrian Lloyd's s s Istria, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay via Carachi on the afternoon of the 21st instant and may be expected here about the 2nd May.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer D Balduino, from Bombay, left Aden for Naples and Genoa on the 21st instant.

The same Co's steamer Capri, from Hongkong, left Singapore for Penang and Bombay on the 22nd instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—April 22.

For Dunkirk.

Regent s—226 bales cotton and 4740 cwt linseed Ralli Bros ; 74 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

For Antwerp.

Bodlewell s—12053 cwt linseed Ralli Bros ; 100 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co.

For Genoa.

Dromonby s—100 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

For Venice.

Marquis Bacquehem s—200 bales cotton and 1000 cwt castorseed Volkart Bros.

For Odessa.

Imperatrix s—10 cwt wax D Vullibhoy & Co.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 7th APRIL.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Arcadia, Captain A. G. Cubitt, R.N.R., arrived in harbour on Friday morning, with the English Mail of the 7th April. She brought the following passengers :—

From London.

Clarke, Mr B
Cleeve, Maj E S
Downs, Mr C
Malcolm, Rev and Mrs N and Infs
Miley, Dr W R
Nicison, Mr W H
Pink, Lieut-Col
Rendell, Mr and Mrs H
Robinson, Mr G H
Shaw, Mr G R
Shorrock, Mr W
Westwood, Mr and Mrs T

From Marseilles.

Broadbent, Mr J
Clements, Mr M L S
Donovan, Mr W
Dunn, Mr H
Fraser, Mr S
Flack, Mr C
Fellowes, Mr J W
Herbert, Lt O C
Leicester, Capt B
Mathias, Capt T G
Solomon, Mr H

From Aden.

Davidson, Miss M
Mungayya, Kalla
Robbins, Mrs A L G

CLEARANCE SALE.

BALANCE OF CONSIGNMENT.

WHITE'S SEWING
MACHINES.

SELLING FOR CASH.
BARGAIN PRICES.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co.
60 TAMARIND LANE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Market closed on account of Easter Holidays.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, April 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownugger	.....
The Manchester Market has been	firm
2 1-2 per cent Consols	90 7/8
3 per cent Rentes	99 1/4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	106 3/4
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	66 1/8
Bar Silver	26 5/16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results :—
Total Bullion, £36,300,000 Decrease £1,400,000
Public Deposits, £10,900,000 Increase £500,000
Other Deposits, £39,000,000 Decrease £2,400,000
Govt. Securities, £15,500,000 Increase £100,000
Other Securities, £26,400,000 Decrease £300,000
Notes and Gold, £25,800,000 Decrease £1,700,000
The Banks Reserve is 52 per cent, of the Liabilities.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 11th April, 1905, as compared with the statement of 18th April, 1905 :—

	April 11. Rs.	a.	p.	April 18. Rs.	a.	p.
Liabilities.						
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,32,00,000	0	0	1,32,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,10,50,924	3	9	1,49,42,392	1	8
Other Deposits, &c.	10,85,86,307	9	2	11,46,52,210	5	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	11,40,179	0	6	19,16,782	6	7
Sundries	29,13,123	3	1	27,64,834	12	2
Rs...	16,68,90,534	7	1	16,74,76,219	10	1
Assets.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Government Securities	1,35,22,074	1	11	1,38,43,106	1	11
Other authorised Investments	77,17,353	13	8	75,40,693	13	8
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	3,46,21,250	2	6	3,46,83,823	13	2
Accounts of Credit on do.	1,94,45,970	14	8	1,98,65,519	14	7
Bills discounted &c	3,45,31,916	9	10	3,44,46,338	14	0
Balances with other Banks	17,93,630	0	11	25,39,799	8	6
Bullions	.....			.....		
Dead Stock	18,44,016	3	4	18,42,819	8	4
Stamps	13,700	11	3	13,901	12	10
Sundries	13,36,185	5	0	13,62,398	12	2
	11,48,41,127	15	1	11,61,38,337	3	2
Cash &c., at Head Office	2,86,38,262	8	3	3,15,03,175	4	1
Do. at Branches	2,34,11,143	9	2	1,98,34,707	2	10
Rs..	16,68,90,534	7	1	16,74,76,219	10	1

	Rs.	
LIABILITIES.		
Government Balance at Head Office	4,74,713	Decrease
Do. at Branches	56,38,818	Do
Other Deposits	60,65,903	Increase
Post Bills	7,76,603	Do
ASSETS.	Rs.	
Bank's Investments	1,34,283	Increase
Loans	62,574	Do
Accounts of Credit	4,19,550	Do
Mercantile Bills	85,607	Decrease
Cash at Head Office	28,64,913	Increase
Cash at Branches	35,76,435	Decrease

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

SESAMUM.

Supplementary memorandum on the sesamum (til or jinjili) crop of the season, 1904-05 :—

This memorandum suppliments the final general memorandum issued on the 17th January 1905 by (1) a report from Bengal which had not been received when the memorandum was issued, and (2) the final estimates from Madras and Hyderabad.

In Madras, owing to deficient rainfall the reported area under jinjili in raiyatwari villages up to the end of March 1905 was only 578,000 acres, and including later sowings is estimated to reach 685,000 acres, which is 20 per cent less than last year's area and about 9 per cent below the decennial average. The crop which is in fair condition is estimated to yield 63 per cent of the normal or 56,300 tons, compared with 78,600 tons in 1904.

In Bengal according to estimates framed in February, the area sown this season is 412,400 acres (including 90,000 acres of the bhadoi or last autumn's crop) compared with 428,300 acres sown last season. The weather has been generally favourable ; and the outturn according to the district estimates comes to 83 per cent for the bhadoi crop and 88 per cent for the rabi crop. The latter crop may possibly give a better result owing to the favourable rainfall in January.

In Hyderabad, the total area placed under sesamum is reported to be 780 000 acres as against 601 600 acres last year but the outturn which is returned at 29,450 tons shows a reduction of nearly 4,000 tons as the season was unfavourable owing to insufficient rainfall in the early months of the monsoon, coupled with failure of the late rains.

The estimates in the table appended to the final memorandum in January need modification in accordance with the foregoing reports, and a revised table is appended to this note. The general result for all the provinces from which reports have been received is ;

	Acres	Tons
Average of 5 years previous to 1903-04	3,759 898	339,845
1903-04	4 835 £64	539,253
1904-05	4,211,541	309 024

The United Provinces also report about 600,000 acres yielding 35 000 tons, compared with 747,000 acres yielding 70,000 tons last year, for the "mixed" crop, that is, sesamum grown in combination with other crops and chiefly used for home consumption. These estimates are, however, highly conjectural.

The first consignment of frozen meat from Australia for the Singapore market reached that port on the 20th ultimo, the shipment consisting of 350 tons. According to a correspondent of the "Straits Times," the quality of the meat is coarse, and better mutton reaches Singapore from Bengal, and much superior beef from Siam.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Death and Memoriam Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines Cash strictly in Advance.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

ARGLES—LENDON—April 1, at the Parish Church of St George, Beckenham, Kent, R L Argles, Captain, Royal Army Medical Corps, to Gwendolene A B, daughter of W H Lendon.

BEALE—ARMSTRONG—April 3, at Penwerris Church, Falmouth, Lieut-Col B Beale, late the Queen's Regt, to Florence, daughter of the Rev J Armstrong

CHEETHAM—TALLENTS—March 25, at St Mary Abbot's, Kensington, J C Cheetham, to Eva Christine, daughter of Major P Tallents

CHRISTIE—WILSON—March 30, at Kirk Braddan, Isle of Man, D H T, son of the late Capt T Christie, Indian Staff Corps, to Winifred Heywood, daughter of S H Wilson, J P

HALIBURTON-GILPIN—FORBES—March 7, at St Mark's Church, St Elizabeth, Jamaica, A E Haliburton-Gilpin to Adelaide Caroline Lucy, daughter of W P Forbes

HAMILTON—BEATSON—March 29, at Durban, Natal, J, son of the late Major B Hamilton, R A, to Elizabeth Mary Stewart, daughter of the late Surg-Gen G S Beatson, C B

KING-HALL—MURRAY—March 30, at the Cathedral, Gibraltar, Capt H G King-Hall, R N, D S O, his Majesty's ship Chumberland, son of the late Admiral Sir W King-Hall, K C B, to Lady Mabel Emily Murray, daughter of the late Col Viscount Stormont, aide-de-camp, and the Viscountess Stormont, and sister of the Earl of Mansfield

DEATHS.

DAVIS—April 3, at Highbury Grove, H W Davis, M I C F, aged 74

DURAND—March 29, at Grindelwald, Switzerland, Emily Augusta, widow of the late Sir H M Durand, C B, K C S I, R E

FAIRLIE—April 3, at Rosebank, Ayr, N B, Col J R Fairlie, late of the Madras Cav, son of the late Col J Fairlie, aged 76

EVANS—April 1, at Hastings, H V Evans, aged 69

FOSTER—March 27, Major F A Foster, late Royal Marine Art, aged 72

HAIG—March 26, at Dollarfield, W J Haig, formerly Honourable East India Company's Service, aged 69

HUDDLESTON—April 1, Lady Diana de Vere Huddleston, of The Grange, Ascot (widow of the late Baron Huddleston), aged 63.

LAMBERT—March 28, at Stanmore Canterbury, T Lambert, late captain Royal Horse Art, J P, son of the late Admiral Sir G Lambert, G C B, R N, and nephew and godson of the late General Sir J Lambert, Grenadier Guards, G C B, aged 80

SHEPPARD—March 28, at Holm Cultram Vicarage, the Rev A F Sheppard, aged 91

SKILL—March 30, at Clevelands, Coburg, Ontario, Canada, Lieut Col H H Skill, late of the North Devon Regt, aged 62

TENNANT—March 29, at Hyde Park Gate, the Hon Sir D Tennant, K C M G, for many years Speaker of the Cape House of Assembly and recently Agent General for Cape Colony, aged 76.

WATKIN—March 31, at Ordnance House, Enfield Lock, Col H F F Watkin, C B, R A, aged 61

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

BATCHELOR—BATTY—On Wednesday the 19th April, at Malabar Hill Church, by the Rev K. Foote, Mr. Justice Batchelor of H. M. High Court, Bombay, to Maud Alice, elder daughter of Mr. Justice and Mrs. Batty. (Indian and English papers, please copy).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FERGUSON—April 15, at 10, Rawdon St, Calcutta, the wife of G A Ferguson, of a son.

KNAPP—April 17, at Ootacamund, the wife of A R Knapp, Indian Civil Service, of a daughter.

WILLIAMSON—April 14, at Azhikkal, North Malabar, the wife of Andrew Williamson, Exec-Engr Madras Railway, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

JONES—JENNINGS—February 25, at Christ Church, Port Blair, Andaman Isles, Capt R C R Jones, the King's Regt, son of Major-Genl R R Jones, late Royal Art, to Edith Elizabeth Valentine, daughter of the late T V Jennings.

KEMP & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

The following specialties are renowned all over India, being made from standardised Drugs, by European Chemists.

CLOVERINE, Regd.

Red Clover compound with Iodide of Potassium. Highly recommended as a Blood Purifier, A powerful alterative for Boils, Scrofula, Ulcers, Climatic Eruptions, Rheumatism, &c. Per 4oz. bottle, Re. 1-4.

RINGWORM OINTMENT.

In 1oz. mud pots, with Trade Mark, a well-known cure for Ringworm, and parasitic skin diseases. 8 As. per pot.

PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.

Contains powerful nerve foods, as Phosphorous, Damiana, Coca, &c., and is far ahead of any imported Tonic Syrup, in its unique combination of the most valuable Tonics and stimulants known, per bottle, Rs. 3.

Also in tablet form
Bottles of 25,.........Re. 1.
Bottles of 100, ...Rs. 3.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 37m. Sun sets, 6h. 19m. High water, 2-21m., 3-17a. Low water, 8-1m., 9 23a. Banks closed : Easter Monday.

Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage.—The following donations have been received in aid of this orphanage :—Mr. Wilson Rs. 100, Mr. Symons Rs. 100, One Marwadi gentleman Rs. 35, Mr. Kersondas Kalyanji for feast Rs. 31-2-0, Mr. Meghji Lalji for rice Rs. 24-5 One Hindu gentleman Rs. 21, Mr. Motichand Howji Rs. 100, and Mr. Dosa Gopalji Matungavalla Rs. 5.

Keeping a Revolver Without a License.—Camille Fernandez, a Native Christian, was charged on Saturday before Mr. Kersondas Chabildas, third Presidency Magistrate, with having in his possession a revolver and twenty-five rounds of ammunition without a licence from the Commissioner of Police. Inspector Power prosecuted. On Friday the accused's house in Takwadi was searched by a policeman who received information, when the revolver and ten cartridges were found. The Magistrate imposed a fine of Rs. 5.

Music at the Apollo Bunder.—By kind permission of the Officer commanding, the Band of the 113th Infantry will play the following programme of music at Messrs. W. B. Green and Co.'s Apollo Bunder Restaurant, during dinner hours :—

March	Left Right	Jord Hume
Lancers	The Duke of Fife	J Wood
Valse	Sobre Las Olas	J Rosas
Selection	A Runaway Girl	Ivan Caryll
Polonaise	Masker	Faust
Patrol	Our Blue Jackets	W Ruiner
Valse	Torero	S Traesteteur
Galop	Akrabaten	Zikoff

Accident at the Malabar Hill Drainage Works.—On Friday afternoon, while blasting operations were going on in connection with the drainage works on Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, an accident happened which resulted in serious injuries to one of the labourers, named Gamia Rama, aged thirty. It appears that after the charges had exploded, Gamia went up to the spot and having damped the charges with water, started to break the rock with his crowbar, when one of the charges which evidently had not gone off suddenly exploded. Gamia sustained serious injuries on both his thighs and had his face burnt. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he has been detained for treatment.

Bhownagar Notes.—The weather continues cloudy and the temperature has risen to 101°, since I wrote to you last, writes our Bhownagar correspondent. On Wednesday a severe dust storm occurred when the sun was obscured for about two hours

The plague has assumed virulent form in Bhownagar, on Wednesday last there were 22 cases and on Thursday 21. There is no knowing when this scourge will die away. The Secretariat which is in course of construction at Gondal, is estimated to cost fifteen lakhs of rupees. Plans were invited from Europe offering a reward of Rs. 5,000 to him whose plan was approved. A Frenchman has been lucky to carry off the reward.

Sale of Objectionable Pictures.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Superintendent Grennan charged Sharif Dhunji, a Mahomedan, with selling obscene pictures in Queen's Road on Wednesday evening. On the accused being searched several similar pictures were found in his possession. The defence was that the pictures were not obscene. He had been selling them for the last six months and Government had passed them. The Magistrate in disposing of the case said that the accused should have proved that the pictures had been passed by Government. His mere statement that they had been passed by the authorities could not be accepted by the Court. He was fined Rs. 20.

Strange Freaks of a Parsi.—At the Mazagon Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Gulabbhai G. Desai, Head Constable of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, charged Dorabji Merwanji, a Parsi, with trespassing into the quarters of Dhunjibhoy Sorabji, Station Master at Mahim and with stealing one gold chain valued at Rs. 181. Mr. Velinker, pleader, defended the accused. The evidence showed that on the evening of the 19th instant the accused entered the quarters and asked Dosibai, wife of the station master for food. This was given to him. The accused then got hold of the gold chain which had been placed on the table and would not give it up when asked to return it. When ordered by the Stationmaster to get out of the room, he would not budge and said that he had come down specially to inspect the station staff. The Station Master then took him by the hand and put him out of the room. Mr. Velinker said that the accused did not appear to be in a fit state of mind to conduct his defence. The Magistrate ordered the accused to be sent to the Police Surgeon for examination and adjourned the case pending the receipt of his report.

Fatal Collapse of a Roof—About 10 o'clock, on Saturday night, a portion of the roof of a two storeyed house situated in Don Tod Cross Lane, Mandavi, suddenly collapsed burying under it one Eudha Peerbhoy, a Khoja, aged about thirty and his niece named Jainabai, a girl, aged three. The girl when extricated was found to be dead while her uncle was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital where his injuries were attended to and he was allowed to go home. The house is in the possession of the trustees of the late Fazulbhoy Allarakhia and was at the time of the accident inhabited by several tenants. The injured man Ludha and his brother Fazul and the latter's wife and three children including the deceased, lived in that part of the second floor, the roof of which gave way. It appears that the trustees had given notice to the tenants about three weeks ago to vacate the house at once as the roofs were required to be repaired. The notice was not complied with and about ten days ago the landlords ordered a mistry named Solleman Joosub, to see what repairs were necessary to the roofs. The mistry had the tiles removed from the south part of the second roof and heaped on the north part of the third roof, it being the ordinary way to find out what repairs were necessary. The work of removing the old rafters and replacing them by new ones was going on for some days past on the south roof. On Saturday night the north roof gave way evidently owing to the extra tiles having been placed on it. At an inquest held by Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, at the Morgue, last evening on the body of the girl Jainabai, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

The M. J. Khoja General Reading-Room and Library.—The forty-first annual general meeting of the members of the Muljibhai Jivraj Khoja General Reading Room and Library was held yesterday morning in the library premises in Dontad Cross Lane, Pydhoni, when in the absence of the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the President, Mr. Fazelbhoy Mahomed Dama presided. The Committee's report and the audited balance-sheet were submitted to the meeting and adopted. The report said that during the past year 36 new members had been enrolled, while 34 members resigned, 11 members died during the year and 33 had their names removed from the list for non-payment of fees. The members' roll now bore 338 names, which compared with that of the previous year showed a decrease of 17. After deducting all expenses the Library made a net profit of Rs. 505 during the past year, out of which Rs. 200 would be expended toward the purchase of the Encyclopædia Brittanica. The executors of the will of Bai Janbai, daughter of the late Khoja T. Moolani made a donation, according to her wish, of Rs. 125 to the institution. The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola was re-elected President and Mr. Mooljibhai Jivraj the Vice-President of the Library. Mr. Fazelbhoy M. Dama was elected Chairman, and Mr. M. J. Mookhi Vice Chairman of the Committee, Dr. A. H. Mooljiani was nominated, Honorary Secretary and Mr. F. M. Rahim, Honorary Treasurer. A new Committee was formed Dr. G. C. Kasam was appointed Honorary Auditor and Messrs. G. G. Janmahomed and M. M. Lalji were appointed Book-Commissioners.

Entertainment to Mr. Sorab L. Palumkote.—The friends and admirers of Mr. Sorab L. Palumkote entertained him at Allbless Bagh on Wednesday evening to wish him bon voyage to England and America. About 250 gentlemen and ladies joined the dinner under the presidentship of Khan Bahadur Byramji D. Registrar and the novel feature of the occasion was that for the first time in such a gathering those present, ladies and gentlemen, dined at the same table together. The President Khan Bahadur Byramji proposed the King and Queen in suitable terms which was honoured with cheers. At the request of the Chairman Mr. Chinchgar then proposed the toast of the evening "Mr. Sorab Palumkote" wishing him bon voyage on behalf of those present and in so doing spoke at some length testifying to the qualities of that gentleman. The toast was received with acclamation. Mr. Palumkote in thanking the friends present in very feeling terms said that he was gratified and considered himself fortunate in having so many who had gathered to do him honour that day. He dilated at length on the advantages derived by travelling which, he said, ought to form a part of every young man's education, but he was of opinion that before thinking of a visit to England it was perfectly essential that an Indian youth had seen the many sights Hindoostan commands. The ladies were then proposed by Mr. Paymaster in an enthusiastic speech which was received with cheers. Mr. Dubash Florist thanked the Committees of the entertainment to which Mr. Bhedwar, Artist replied on behalf of the concerned. Mr. N. R. Vatcha then asked the Chairman to present to Mr. Sorab Palumkote a gold watch and chain bought of the surplus of contributions left after covering the costs of the entertainment. When Mr. Registrar did this there was a loud burst of cheers. From personal friends Mr. Palumkote has received many gifts. The Parsi Writers' Association also held a dinner in honour of Mr Sorab Palumkote on Tuesday when Mr. K. R. Kama the President of the Association proposed the toast of the guest of the evening, recounting the services he had rendered to their Association as its Honorary Secretary since it was started. Mr. Palumkote in responding to the toast, thanked those present in suitable terms. Mr. D. P. Masani the proposed the toast of the chairman which was received with due honours.

THE MEETING AT THE THEATRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The anti-Viceroy agitation has at length died its natural death. "Ex nihilo nihil fit." Who could have anticipated, I beg to ask, out of the heterogeneous mass of the people stirred up by the prime movers of the meeting, held at the Theatre House, that their redoubtable leaders would sit so couchant and show such nonchalance. Did they regret for having been so opprobrious and indiscreet? Hon. Mr. Parekh, the President, spoke at length and was indignant, but to no purpose. His speech was a cobweb link of political sophistry without clearness, the humdrum monotony that now-a-days jars on our ears. It is really worth recording in the history of India's political movements, that the sparsely attended meeting was the sorry outcome of such a clamorous and widespread agitation, and where the worshipped champions of India took no active part and stalked sullenly away. Such conduct is really inexplicable. Was it tact or a stroke of diplomacy, or was it hectic melancholy despair, that all their mighty efforts to resent the affront, as they call it, levelled at them have ended in smoke? For God's sake, let such public demonstrations alone. They are more calculated to harm our interest with our rulers than further it. Let us be known as Parsees, and maintain the prestige we have gained as Parsees. Let us not make our cause a common cause with the Indians, as India is not our fatherland, but a land of our adoption. Let us thank our stars that we are under the just and benign British sway, where it is said the lion and lamb drink at the same fountain. Ah! my heart trembles to think outherwise where we would be!

ARDESHIR CURSETJI BHANDUPWALA

THE PETIT SCHOOL AT BANDRA.

LAYING OF FOUNDATION STONE.

At Bandra, on Saturday evening, Mr. R. M. Kennedy, I. C. S., Commissioner of the Northern Division, performed the interesting ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Nusserwanji Maneckji Petit Bandra Municipal School, before a fairly large gathering of ladies and gentlemen. The function was held in a pretty Shamiana erected on the site of the school, near the Magistrate's Court. Amongst those present were : Mr. E. G. Turner, Sir Edmond Cox, Bart., Mr. W. Chambers, Mr. W. Bullock, Mr. H. S. Symons, Mr. Hardcastle, Mr. E. A. Corke, Mr. Ballak Ram, Dr. De Monte, Mr. N. G. Powar, Mr. Khursetji Cawasji Mehta, Mr. Peter Pereira Dr. R. B. Dadina, Mr. Balkrishna Vasoodeo, Mr. Braz D'Souza, Mr. Robert Conceciao, Mr. M. Dubash and others.

Mr. Turner in opening the proceedings of the evening thanked Mr. Kennedy on behalf of himself and the Councillors, for having taken the trouble of coming there from Ahmedabad to perform the ceremony. He said, Mr. Kennedy, as many of those present knew, was well acquainted with Bandra, where he had remained for some years in his official capacity as Assistant Collector. Since then, he had been in the different parts of the Presidency, his last position being that of Commissioner of the Southern Division. He was now Commissioner of the Division in which Bandra was situated. Referring to the history of the School, Mr. Turner said when that institution was first taken over by the Municipality from the Local Board it was situated in De Monte Street, a very narrow and excluded thoroughfare. It was removed from that locality to the position of the old Municipal Office, opposite Dr. De Monte's dispensary, where it remained for several years. About three years ago the school was removed from the last named place to where their present Municipal Office was situated. For several years it had been felt that there was a great need for having a better accomodation for the school in Bandra. It was felt that a commodious building with well ventilated rooms was necessary for the school of that town. Several attempts were made to get another site and all those attempts culminated in the school which was now to rise on the site on which they had assembled to inaugurate the ceremony of laying its foundation. The first attempt was made in 1896 when that philanthropic Parsi lady, Bai Dinbai Nusserwanji Petit, very kindly offered a sum of Rs. 10,000 to help them in building the school in memory of her late husband. At the same time an effort was made by several members of the Municipality to obtain a grant from Government without which it was impossible to carry out the scheme of a large school. Plans were drawn up and estimates were prepared and forwarded to Government for their sanction. Unfortunately owing to famine and plague, Government could not spare money and the project had to be dropped for some time. About a year after Bai Dinbai died. Three or four years afterwards the subject was again brought forward by Mr. Fateh Ali, one of the members of the Municipality, and that gentleman and Mr. Hiraji Kolah approached Bai Awabai, daughter of the late Bai Dinbai Petit and succeeded in inducing her to give the Municipality the sum of Rs. 10 000 which her late mother had promised, for the purpose of assisting them in building the school. Plans and estimates were again drawn up and sent to Government with the usual request for a grant. Government agreed to pay their moiety, but unfortunately the Municipality had no money with them. This was in 1900. A year later the Municipality having got the money to pay their own mite again approached Government and obtained sanction for the grant which had been promised the year previous. The work of building one of the two schools was then started, Government having given their portion of the grant. Yet the Municipality had to overcome another difficulty. A public protest against the scheme, started by Mr. Lungrana and signed by some citizens of Bandra, was forwarded to Government. The Municipality stated that by expending Rs. 10,000 they had the chance of getting Rs. 30 000 which it would be silly for them to lose. Government agreed with the Municipality and finally sanctioned the whole scheme. The building which was now being erected was not the only building they had undertaken to build ; for, when completed, it would be used as a girls' school only. Another and a still larger building would be erected for boys' school. Almost the whole of the vacant land about the buildings which belonged to the Municipality would be laid out as play-ground, &c when the buildings were completed. A road leading to the schools would be constructed and many other improvements would be effected round about there. He might say that this part of Bandra would ultimately be a very prominent place. Mr. Turner in conclusion offered his best thanks to the members of the Municipality for their hearty co-operation and for their very material help in carrying out the whole scheme successfully. He asked Mr. Kennedy to lay the foundation stone.

Mr. Kennedy then proceeded to lay the foundation stone, which bore the following inscription : "Foundation stone of the Nusserwanji Maneckji Petit, Bandra Municipal School, was laid on 22nd April 1905 by R. M. Kennedy, Esq., I.C.S., Commissioner, Northern Division." Mr. Kennedy having spread cement on the basement with a silver trowel, the stone was gradually lowered and when it settled down on the basement, Mr. Kennedy declared it to be well and truly laid.

Returning to the Shamiana, Mr. Kennedy addressed the assembly. He said Mr. Turner had told them how the funds had been collected. Government had given them a very large grant of Rs. 20 000—one half of the whole sum required for building the schools. The other half was contributed to in equal shares by the Municipality and by Bai Awabai Petit. It was not necessary for him to refer to the munificient liberality of the Petit family, because they all knew what the Petit family had done both in Bombay and outside. He might say that they all thanked the lady sincerely for providing them with the funds. He thought that that was the first meeting of the kind held in Bandra for the purpose of popularising secular education and he sincerely hoped that it would not be the last. He congratulated the Municipality on its successful efforts in carrying out the scheme with the help of Government and the Petit family and thus meeting the growing necessity of the town of Bandra. He had seen the plans of the buildings and found to his satisfaction that they contained everything that was necessary for a large school. He hoped that these buildings when completed, would become also a centre for general education, that is to say, arrangements be made there, if possible, for giving lectures on literary, and scientific subjects. He would be glad if a local Carnegy would come forward and supply them with books on literary and scientific subjects. He was sure there were many residents in Bandra who were quite able to give lectures on literary and scientific subjects and who would be willing to devote their time to the welfare of their townsmen and would arouse an interest for education among the masses of the people. He was happy to see on that occasion Mr. Bullock, who had been for many years President of that Municipality and who was the father of that institution. They all knew what hard work and drudgery it was to steer a Municipality through in the time when needs were many and money was scant. Mr. Kennedy then referred to the services rendered by the late Mr. Kane, who was President of the Municipality when he (Mr. Kennedy) was in that district ; and he was glad to see amongst them Mr. Khursetji Cawasji Mehta, who was at that time Mr. Kane's right hand in the Municipal matters. He also referred to the valuable assistance given by Dr. Dadina, Mr. Powar and Mr. Balkrishna Vassodeo in all matters connected with the Bandra Municipality.

On the motion of Dr. Dadina seconded by Mr. N. G. Powar, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Kennedy and the proceedings then terminated.

SURAT NOTES.

A very pleasant social gathering in connection with the Indian National Association took place on the evening of the 18th instant, in Mr. Dawoodbhoy's bungalow, writes a Surat correspondent. There was a fair attendance of European and Parsi ladies, whilst a few Hindu ladies and Bohrah gentlemen were also present. Chief amongst those present were: Mr. H. Hervey, I. C. S. (the District Judge) and Mrs. Hervey, Mrs. Bose, Dr. B. H. Nanavaty (the Acting Civil Surgeon) K B. Dr. Dossabhoy, Mr. M. Munshi L. L. B., Mr. B. Mody (Retired Deputy Collector) Mr. R. Kalabhai and others. The gathering was a success. The evening was enlivened by music provided by the Misses Mody and by Master and Miss Nanavaty. An instructive address was also given Mr. Munshi, L.L.B., on the "Three Conquerors of the World." These, in his opinion, were Passion, Death, and Love. His remarks on the latter viz. that we, as children of one common father should love one another irrespective of caste, colour or creed, were interesting and appealed to the feelings of all. He said it was with such objects in view, that the Indian National Association and its branches were formed and he hoped all classes of members would do their best to promote that feeling of love and harmony.

Dr. B. Nanavaty, the newly appointed Civil Surgeon, here, is becoming very popular amongst all classes of the people. He came here with high credentials from Ahmedabad. Mr. Moore, the present Collector of Surat is about to be transferred to Nasik in a month's time, and a Poona Civilian is expected to take his place. A new Sanitary Superintendent is about to be appointed by the Municipality and a large number of applications have been received for the post.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, April 7.

HOME.

A Collision occurred on Wednesday afternoon, on the Great Eastern Railway, at Stratford Market Station, between an empty passenger train and a goods train. The engine and tender of the goods train were thrown off the line and overturned ; the fireman was killed on the spot, and the driver, as well as the guard of the passenger train, was slightly injured ; while the up-line was blocked for some time with debris from broken trucks of the goods train.

Court.—The King, while Lord Derby's guest at Knowsley, visited the Aintree races. His Majesty returned to town on Monday.—The Queen, who left Gibraltar on Friday, visited Genoa on Monday, Villefranche on Tuesday, and reached Marseilles on Wednesday.—The Prince of Wales underwent a slight operation on Monday.

Drama.—At the Adelphi on Tuesday, Hamlet was produced with Mr. H. B. Irving in the title-part, Mr. Oscar Asche as Claudius, and Miss Lily Brayton as Ophelia.—At the Duke of York's on Wednesday, there were produced two new pieces by Mr J. M. Barrie—a one-act fantasy, Pantaloon, and a comedy, Alice Sit-by-the-Fire.

Ecclesiastical.—The re-election of Prebendaries Villiers and Ingram as Proctors in Convocation for the Archdeaconries of Middlesex and London is to be opposed, chiefly on the ground of their action as to the Athanasian Creed. It is said that the Royal Commission on the Scottish difficulty will advise Parliament to transfer the disputed properties in general to the Crown, and to appoint an Executive Commission with full powers to deal with individual trusts and congregational properties.

Election.—At Brighton on Wednesday, Mr. Loder (C), standing for re-election on acceptance of office was defeated. Mr. E. A. Villiers (L.) was elected by 8, 209 to 7 392.

Eton.—Canon Lyttelton, Headmaster of Haileybury, has been appointed Headmaster of Eton in succession to Dr. Warre, resigned.

Football.—England beat Scotland in an Association match at the Crystal Palace on Saturday.

Golf.—At Sandwich, on Saturday, a House of Commons team beat the Inverallochy fishermen.

Hockey.—England beat Scotland at Surbiton on Saturday, by nine goals to none.

Ireland.—The Ulster Unionist members have resolved that as long as the present Under-Secretary remains at Dublin Castle, they cannot support the Government on any issue involving confidence in the Irish Administration.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords, on March 30, the Service of Militiamen Bill was read a second time, 21 peers voting against it. On April 4, the Workmen's Compensation Bill was read a second time, and the Street Betting Bill was passed. Lord Lansdowne, replying to Lord Jersey, said that Germany's attention had been called to the unsatisfactory treatment of British traders in the Marshall and Caroline Islands.—In the House of Commons, on March 31, a Bill to make women eligible for county and borough councils was read a second time. On April 3, 4, and 5, there was a debate on the Army pay vote, which was passed, reductions being negatived. Mr. Whitmore moved an instruction directing the Committee on the London County Council (tramways) Bill to strike out the clauses sanctioning tramways across Blackfriars bridge and Westminster bridge and along the Embankment. The division resulted in a tie, and the Speaker gave his casting vote against the instruction. A resolution against any taxation of corn, meat, and dairy produce, and affirming that a colonial conference would result in failure unless it was convened on the understanding that the United Kingdom would not agree to any such taxation, was carried "nemine contradicente." The House unanimously expressed approval of the Government's encouragement of efforts to extend cotton growing within the empire.

THE EMPIRE.

A Show of Colonial fruit and other produce was opened on March 30, at Westminster.

Australia.—The Federal Cabinet has decided to accept the Orient Company's offer of a fortnightly mail service between Australia and England for an annual subsidy of £120,000.

Canada.—The new Allan turbine steamer crossed the Atlantic to Halifax in 7 days 22 hours.—The Manitoba Government states that an extension of the provincial boundary, which the Dominion has refused, was promised by Mgr. Sbaretti, the Papal delegate, if the province would re-establish Roman Catholic separate schools.

Newfoundland.—The Legislature was opened on March 31.

South Africa.—Lord Milner, speaking at a farewell banquet in Johannesburg on Friday, said he did not believe the Boers as a body would refuse to co-operate with the British under the new Constitution ; but if they did, the progress of the country would not be greatly retarded. The policy, he recommended, was to treat Dutch and British on an equality, and await with patience that gradual approximation which such a system would surely produce. Lord Milner left Johannesburg on Sunday, and sailed from Delagoa Bay on Tuesday.—A disturbance has occurred among the Chinese labourers on a Rand mine.—The Natal Parliament has been opened.—The great bridge over the Zambesi at the Victoria Falls was linked up on Saturday.

THE UNITED STATES.

An epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis is prevailing in New York.

Foreign nations are invited to take part, in 1907, in the celebration of the 300th anniversary of the foundation of the first American settlement, at Jamestown.

The President spoke at Louisville, on Tuesday, on his way to Texas.

FOREIGN.

China.—Our Peking Correspondent dwells on the anxiety with which Chinese officials witness the assistance rendered by Great Britain to German policy in Shan-tung.

Denmark.—The centenary of Hans Anderson's birth was celebrated with much rejoicing.

France.—It was announced on Wednesday, that King Edward would meet President Loubet yesterday afternoon near Paris.

Germany.—An Imperial loan of £15,000,000 at 3 1-2 per cent. has been issued.

Hungary.—Count Julius Andrassy's last attempt to find a solution for the crisis having failed, it is thought probable that the Minister of Finance will be appointed acting Premier.

Morocco.—The German Emperor informed the Sultan's representatives at Tangier on Friday, that he had come to assert that he would maintain the absolute equality of German economic and commercial rights, and would insist on always carrying on her affairs direct with the Sultan. The time was unfavourable for reforms on European lines. He would find means later of making his opinions known to the Maghzen in detail.—The Emperor proceeded from Tangier to Gibraltar and Naples.—The French Foreign Minister informed the Senate last week, that the aim of France was to remedy the anarchy in Morocco, which was especially prejudicial to French interests, while fully respecting the economic interests of other nations.—The Maghzen have been given to understand that they will have no difficulty in obtaining a loan in Berlin.

Russia.—Though there is a general demand for the convocation of a National Assembly, the Minister of the Interior announces that the task of preparing such a measure is beyond his strength.—Numerous arrests have been made on charges of revolutionary agitation, and repression is proceeding apace in all parts of the Empire except Finland.—A bomb attack has been made on the Commissary of Police at Lodz.—A St. Petersburg Correspondent also reports a revolt among the Letts, sanguinary affrays at Riga, the pillaging of Kutais by starving peasants, and other agrarian disturbances at Tula.—The war loan has been covered less than three times, and a large part of the proceeds has been devoted to the State purchase of Fours, to prevent further depreciation.—The Church it is said, is to be allowed to elect a patriarch. This is regarded as signifying the emancipation of the Church from bureaucratic thraldom.—It is reported that a stranger, disguised as a colonel, was arrested in the Tsar's palace on Monday with bombs in his clothing.

The War.—There is little definite news from the front, except that the Japanese have driven the Russians out of Al-shin-kau, 33 miles north east of Kaiyuan, and Tsi-lu-shu, 20 miles north of Chang-tu and that the Russians are destroying the railway in their rear much more roughly than hitherto. It is said that General Linevitch has sent 50,000 men to hold Kirin, and, with the remaining 250,000 of his army, is entrenched between Mukden and Kwantchen-tsa. The Russians are converting the country into a desert, to impede the advance of the Japanese.—Japanese proclamations have reached Kharbin saying that the Japanese army intends to occupy the town about the middle of April.—A high Russian official says that all the Ministers favour peace, but that they are opposed by the Imperial "entourage."—Russia's hopes are now said to rest on the three squadrons of Rozhdestvensky.—A French correspondent says that the Russian losses in the war have been about 435,000 men and £200,000,000.—Fresh Japanese levies are constantly departing for the front, and the transport lines are extending into Northern Manchuria.

Obituary.—The Duchess of Abercorn ; Monsignor Favier ; Lady Diana Huddleston ; Lady Durand ; Major-General S. P. Jarvis ; Sir David Tennant ; General F. G. Le Grand ; Colonel B. C. Graves ; Lieutenant-Colonel L. F. Graham ; Canon J. Stephenson ; Mr. H. H. J. Pearse ; Mr. W. H. Collingridge.—"Times."

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1905.

THE PROBLEM OF THE B. A.

DURING the last few years, the subject of Indian education has been very widely discussed, the defects of the present system have been pointed out and complaints have been made that the Universities in this country, as at present constituted, do not adequately carry out the duties, with which they have been entrusted. The loudest complainants are often to be found in the ranks of those who are not directly engaged in the teaching profession and so, being hampered with little or no knowledge of their subject, they have, with a boldness, bred of ignorance, given to the public a good deal of advice, the greater part of which may be described as being either superfluous or impracticable. It may be admitted, at the outset, that the average B. A. is not a person of very high intellectual attainments when compared with a man who has graduated with high honours either at Oxford or Cambridge, but the comparison is by no means a fair one on the B. A., of this country. The Oxford and Cambridge graduate, in many cases, has had the advantage of enjoying from his earliest school-days instruction from masters who were themselves men possessed of intellectual qualities of the very highest order and, when, after leaving school, he has gone up to a university, he is in a position to attend lectures by Professors, who have made for themselves a world-wide reputation and who are in fact specialists in their respective subjects. It is hardly necessary to mention the fact that it is impossible for a man to obtain an assistant mastership at the leading English Public Schools unless he has taken a first class Honours degree. There are, of course, exceptions to the rule, but they are very few and far between, and it is almost superfluous to state that those who win fellowships at the University may be said to constitute the cream of intellectual culture. "Non cui bis homini contingit adire Corinthon." To turn to the consideration of the educational career of the ordinary Indian graduate, he may be said to labour under very great difficulties from the very day he first joins a school. Now, although to some men the process of acquiring knowledge comes as easily and as naturally as the processes of eating and drinking to the ordinary mortal, and although it would not be hard to point to cases, where giant intellects have triumphed over all obstacles and who have taken a very high place in the world by means of their extraordinary abilities, yet, as in the field of business, everyone is not a Rothschild or a Baring, so, in the arena of intellect it is not given to us all to be a Temple or a Max Muller. The initial difficulties which beset the Indian student are those which require our closest attention. Our efforts must be directed to make as smooth as possible the path of the beginner and, although it is impossible to lighten his handicap of poverty, an attempt should be made to afford the tyro in knowledge better opportunities of obtaining a good foundation of instruction, which if once obtained, will be invaluable to him when he proceeds to the higher branches of education.

The great defect in the present educational system is the fact that the average High School master to whose care the education of the young is entrusted is not competent in too many cases to carry out the work which he is supposed to perform. The average Matriculate, unless he has the gift of teaching, which is a rarer gift than most people seem to imagine, is not intellectually fit to teach the elements of English to III and IV standard students, for the very simple reason that his knowledge of that language is insufficient for the purpose. It very often happens that after a vain attempt to pass the Previous examination, which cannot be said to be a very severe tax on a student's intelligence, the matriculate will devote himself to the task of teaching in a small private school, for some six months and with the money he has earned during that time, he hopes to be able to pay the fees for the next Previous examination. This plan may suit the teacher, but it cannot be said to be conducive to the best interests of the taught. The energies then of educational reformers must be devoted to securing for the High School students, a more highly educated type of teacher and such a type can only be evolved in the process of time. Comparisons are odious and to make them is very often dangerous. But it may be stated with a fair amount of confidence that the average intelligence of the first 20 boys in an English Public School is about on a par with that of the first 20 students in the Matriculation class of an Indian High School; but while, on the one hand, the English boys are taught by a graduate fresh from the University, in many cases by one who has been especially chosen for that particular work, on the other hand the Indian students are often in charge of a B. A. who has grown old in the service and who, in all likelihood, has not kept up the reading of his earlier days. Widely different then from the first year undergraduate at Oxford or Cambridge, who has been in the sixth form at a public school, is the student who comes under the training of the College Professors when joining the Previous class. The Oxford freshman during his last two years at school has very probably been coached by a first class Classic or Mathematician, as the case may be, who has stimulated the enthusiasm of his pupil and who very often has played the part of a companion as well as that of a teacher and from whose influence his class has derived incalculable benefit. The would-be Matriculate in this country, however is too often looked upon as one of a multitude, into whose brains an effete pedagogue has attempted to cram a certain quantity of ill digested and imperfectly understood knowledge.

If the foregoing remarks are true, it seems fairly obvious that, if the average B. A. of the future is to be an improvement on the B. A of to-day, the work of reform must start with the High Schools, and in order that the work may be done efficiently, time is needed for the task. The standard of the Matriculation examination must be raised, for since it is the Matriculate who developes into the B A, care must be taken that the University teacher has good material on which to work. The B. A. who adopts the teaching profession must be fully equipped from an intellectual point of view for the work which lies before him. It is a work of the highest importance and it carries with it a great responsibility when the High Schools in India have been brought into closer resemblance with the Public Schools in England. Then only, and not till then, can we entertain the hope that in the process of time the Indian Universities will approximate more closely to the ancient seats of learning in the West. That the Universities of Calcutta and Bombay will ever closely resemble the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge is almost too much to hope. It is an ideal, but one hardly capable of realization. If the vast distances which separate the various Colleges from one another could be annihilated, if the barriers of caste could be effectually overthrown, if the atmosphere of learning and culture which envelopes the stately colleges by the Isis and the Cam could find its counterpart in the East, if traditions whose ages are counted by centuries, could be made to spring up ready-made from an Oriental soil, if all these things were possible, then it could be said with truth that India possesses Universities comparable with those of England. Would that it were so! But can these things came to pass?

AGRICULTURE IN BOMBAY.

IT is more than eighteen months since the Bombay Government received the memorial from merchants and others on the subject of the improvement of horticulture and agriculture in Bombay. The memorialists proposed measures which would have involved an initial expenditure of five lakhs and a subsequent annual cost of a lakh and a quarter of rupees. Government and its advisers considered the scheme put forward an excellent standard to ultimately aspire to, but it was too expansive and expensive for immediate adoption. The time spent in consideration and in reference to the Government of India and the Secretary of State has produced a scheme which involves an initial outlay of Rs. 1,10,000 and an annual increase in the recurring expenditure of the Bombay Agriculture Department of Rs. 51,195 It is a much less elaborate scheme than that of an Agricultural and Economic Institute, with the requisite staff of experts and the provision of affiliated farms. But the proposals adopted represent a considerable advance and will be probably more immediately useful than a prematurely ambitious departure. It was considered that the object in view could be well attained by a gradual expansion of existing Government institutions on the lines on which they are being worked, and the measures now sanctioned are in accordance with these views. The initial expenditure of Rs. 1,10,000 goes to meet the cost of additional buildings at the Kirkee Farm for agricultural research and teaching and for buildings on the experimental farm at Manjri. The expert staff has been increased by three appointments, namely Professor of Agriculture, Agricultural Chemist and Economic Botanist. The first and last named are already at work, and the Secretary of State is considering the question of the selection of an Agricultural Chemist. In addition to the experimental farms at Kirkee, Manjri, Surat, Nadiad and Dharwar which represent a capital outlay of over a lakh and a half and an annual expenditure of Rs. 74,000, farms have been started at Mirpur Khas in Sind and Dhulia in the Khandeish district for experiments in cotton growing. Another farm will be, probably, opened in the Panch Mahals under the Muhalia tank for the experimental cultivation of local crops. The Manjri Farm has been extended from nine acres to forty-five, and the additional buildings there as well as those required for the Herbarium, Chemical Laboratory, and Botanical Laboratory at the Kirkee farm are being erected. The scheme does not stop there. Experiment and research will count for little unless adequate means are provided for making the cultivators acquainted with the results and methods of scientific cultivation. Hence it is satisfactory to observe that provision is made for the recruitment of a superior staff of native assistants in the Agricultural Department. It will be their duty to spread a knowledge of the results achieved at the College of Science and on the experimental farms. When the experiments on the latter show assured success, demonstration plots or farms will be established in suitable places so that the cultivator may see the advantage of improved methods. Moreover, accounts of the results achieved and advice to cultivators will be disseminated by means of leaflets in the vernacular and the vernacular newspapers. The Conference of persons interested in the improvement of agriculture, which was held for the first time at Poona last year, is to be an annual one. Thus a great deal is being done to improve the agriculture of the Presidency, and as the ryots' receptivity of instruction increases and men and money become available we may expect much more to be done.

THE DESTRUCTION OF MOSQUITOES.

AT this time of the year when the "Anopheles" mosquito makes its presence felt so unpleasantly in Bombay, it is interesting to learn that Mr. C. Karrick Gibbon, a gentleman well known in West Indian circles, propounds the very possible theory that the immunity of Barbadoes from this mosquito and malarial fever is due to the presence in the waters of Barbadoes of a tiny fish, locally known as "millions." Mr. J. H. Hart, of the Botanical Department of Trinidad, states that this theory is supported by good evidence. "I have" he says, "for some years recommended the keeping of gold and other small fishes as a means of getting rid of the larvæ of the mosquito, as I have ascertained, beyond a doubt, by personal experiments, that where fish of the right character abound, the mosquito is not permitted to carry out its process of reproduction in the same waters" Since the discovery that mosquitoes are the principal agents in the propagation of malarial fever, a simple and effective means of abolishing these pests has been eagerly sought. Petroleum is of service in this connection, but it is as bad for fish life as it is for the mosquitoes and it has other disadvantages. We learn from the West India Committee's official circular that the value of "millions" as a destructive agent is about to be put to a practical test. Some of these little fish have been taken to Colon and some to Demerara, and specimens are being sent to the Zoological Society in London, and to the head-quarters of the United States Health Authorities. The result will be awaited with the utmost interest not only by those in the West India Islands, but throughout the tropics.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P and O Co's Mail Steamer Peninsular were:—Sir Lawrence and Lady Jenkins Mr. J D Inverarity, Mr D D Davar, and Mr A Pedler, C I E.

SIR DENZIL IBBETSON, as Officiating Lieutenant-Governor, will take over charge of the Punjab from Sir Charles Rivaz on Thursday, the 27th instant. The latter will proceed Home the same day on six months' leave.

ON the 15th April Col. Deane, Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier province installed Badshah Khan as Khan of Dir in succession to his late father. All the leading notables of Dir and Uppet Swat were present including mian girl. In honor of the occasion Badshah Khan presented a thousand rupees to the Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital at Chakdurra.

SIR LEWIS TUPPER will joint the Government of India as Officiating Revenue Member on the 27th instant. Mr. Gorden Walker will act for him as Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, consequent on the death of Mr. A. Anderson, who had been originally appointed to the vacancy. Mr. Fenton will officiate for Mr. Gordon Walker as Commissioner of the Delhi Division, Mr. Waraing relieving him as Deputy Commissioner of Jullender.

WE regret to hear of the death at Lahore of the Hon'ble Mr. Alexander Anderson. Mr Anderson had been seriously ill for the last fortnight, but the sad news of his death must have been none the less unexpected by many of his friends in the Province. Mr. Anderson first came out to India some thirty-three years ago, and was quite recently appointed to officiate as Financial Commissioner of the Punjab in the place of Sir Lewis Tupper.

CAPTAIN LINDO, of Harmston's Circus fame, had a narrow escape from what might have been a serious accident on the 2nd instant at Bangkok. After performing with the big Nubian lion he proceeded to leave the cage, when one of the attendants shut the gate too quickly and caught his foot. The result was that when the lion threw itself against the gate, Captain Lindo fell face downwards, and the animal attempted to seize his foot, and was with difficulty beaten off by the attendants, armed with iron bars. The injuries sustained by the tamer will prevent him from fulfilling his duties for some time.

AN important contract for the erection of a large viaduct at Khoshalgarh, over the River Indus, one of the largest rivers in India, has just been secured by the Tees-side Engineering Company, of Middlesbrough. The bridge, which is to be of the double deck type, carrying the railway on the top, with the road way below, will have a 470ft. cantilever, span and in anchor span of no less than 303ft. Early delivery was an important feature in the placing of this contract by the India Office, and the contractors will ship from the Tees to Bombay the greater portion of the steel work comprised in the structure during the course of the present year.

FULL of interest is the announcement that beginning from July next a regular monthly line of steamers is to run from Calcutta to Buenos Ayres and Montevido. As is well known the Argentine is a very large buyer of gunny bags. Hitherto the bags have been shipped from Calcutta to London or Liverpool and thence to the Argentine. As there is every indication that the Argentine will presently occupy the foremost place amongst the wheat-producing countries, the demand for bags will shortly be even larger than it now is, and Messrs. Andrew Weir and Co., whose Agents in Calcutta are Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co., have, with remarkable provision, decided to start the line to which we refer. It is expected that the freight for the Argentine will consist mostly of gunnies. As India is as much a pastoral and agricultural country as the Argentine, there is at present not much prospect of freight from Buenos Ayres to Calcutta, and the intention is to run the steamers from Buenos Ayres to Liverpool or London with wheat and hides and thence back to Calcutta.

A MARRIAGE is arranged, and will shortly take place at Simla, between Mr. Reginald A. Mant, I.C.S., Deputy Secretary to Government of India Finance Dept., and Eileen Gertrude Tandy, elder daughter of Col. E. O. Tandy, I.M.S. (retired).

A MARRIAGE is arranged between Dr. N. H. Alcock of St. Mary's Hospital, and Miss Lilian Scott, eldest daughter of the late Sir John Scott, K C M G, some time Judicial Adviser to the Khedive of Egypt and Assistant Judge-Advocate-General.

THE marriage of Capt. Vivian Sloane Stanley and Miss Hakim, sister of Mrs. Neumann, is to take place at Cannes on April 25 instead of in London, as was originally intended.

A GREAT sensation has been caused at Saigon by a dreadful tragedy involving the death of a young and pretty actress, who was shot in the public street by Captain Gras, a well-known shipmaster on the coast and latterly following the occupation of pilot on the Saigon river, as the outcome of jealousy. From the report it appears that the actress had led Captain Gras to believe that he was her only lover, but at the same time she carried on intrigues with others. Gras, after the affair, made his way to Hong-Kong, where he was arrested and extradited by the police, on advices from Saigon, to await his trial. From the tone displayed by the Saigon papers, public feeling appears to be all in sympathy with Captain Gras, whose crime is regarded, not as premediated murder, but, as the sudden rash act of a righteously jealous man.

THE Paris courts will have to decide a very nice question in a few days. A "danseuse," Mlle. Francisca Sarcey, has thrown up her engagement at a certain home of entertainment rather than appear in less clothing than is due to her. The directors of the music hall insist on the minus rather than the plus quantity, and the judge will have to decide who has the better claim to consideration. Without attempting to arbitrate in so delicate a matter, one may simply remark that one way is as good as another for attracting attention. This question of clothing is perpetually being agitated in the French courts; it seems to be a new variant of the jewel robbery for gaining a little publicity. Once it was the scandal that brought the artist's name into prominence; the latest is certainly the least objectionable way. Sometimes the case demands exceptional treatment. When a short time ago, a celebrated Parisian beauty elected to make a balloon ascent, people gravely shook their heads and murmured: "Is it as bad as that?"

THE DATE OF EASTER.

AN INTRICATE ARRANGEMENT.

Something of resentment is being popularly expressed at the postponement of Easter to as late as the last week in April, when, by the directions set forth in the introduction to the Prayer Book, Easter should have been celebrated on March 26th, a full month earlier. For that was the first Sunday after the full moon falling upon or next after the spring equinox which is the appointed date of Easter. But though by ordinary calendar time the moon was full at 4-46 a.m. on the morning of March 21st, by ecclesiastical time, which accounts the moon always full on its fourteenth day, it was full moon on March 20th, which thus makes the first full moon after the spring equinox to be that of April 18th, with Easter on the following Sunday.

Why Easter, the central festival of the Church and of society, with all other moveable feasts, law terms, circuits of judges, and all the principal race meetings depending on its incidence, should thus be the subject of such trivial accidents, and not a fixed feast as Christmas, is a question often put and easily answered. Ordinarily an event is celebrated on its anniversary—the same day in each year. But to observe the historical foundation of Easter, it must be commemorated not only at the same time of the year, but also at the same time of the month, and always on a Sunday, the day of the Resurrection. These three conditions cannot be fulfilled together, for both the year and the month contain an inexact number of weeks. Taking the day of the week, we cannot fix permanently the time of the month or of the year, and, on the other hand, to make it a fixed anniversary, precludes it always falling, as it historically should on a Sunday. The coincidence of the Crucifixion with the Passover necessitates its moveability, for the Jewish year was lunar in opposition to the Christian solar calendar. For the first three centuries, the Eastern Church observed it according to the Jewish year at the Passover feast, on the 14th of Nisan, while the Western Church celebrated Easter on the following Sunday. But the Jewish year of twelve lunar months comprised only 354 days, and to correct this deficiency of eleven days from a solar year, an extra month of thirty days was added every third year.

It was to compose the quarrel between the Roman and Greek Churches, that the Council of Nicæa assembled in 325 A.D. The date of Easter was then fixed as now observed to fall on the Sunday after the first full moon of the Spring Equinox. The Passover as the time of the Crucifixion gave the moon of March 21st, and Sunday as the essential day of the week as that on which the Resurrection occurred. Scrupulous regard for the Gospel record led to a further refinement. The day after the first Good Friday was the Passover and the day of the full moon; so to prevent the moon being full on Easter Sunday the festival was decreed for the Sunday after the full moon. These astronomical calculations were undertaken by the Bishop of Alexandria, in which city astronomy was most advanced, and every year about Epiphany he published a circular letter to Christendom announcing the date of the ensuing Easter.

In England this arrangement is decreed by the rubric of the Church, and further established in the law of the land by the Act of Parliament passed in 1674. The directions for finding Easter are so intricately set forth in the Prayer Book that at one time or another everybody has sought relief from a sombre sermon in the attempt to locate the next year's festivals, but there are few who are not confounded in their naughtiness by the mysteries of the "Golden Number" and the subtlety of "Dominical Letters." For those, however, who care for curiosities in chronology the subject affords much interest, for the dating of Easter gives a range of thirty-five days, from March 22 to April 25, on any one of which it may fall. The earliest possible date is March 22, which can only occur when the moon is full on the 21st, and that date is a Saturday. That happened in 1761 and also in 1818, but it will not occur again until after an interval of 467 years in the year 2285. Other early Easters were those of 1845 and 1856, when it fell on March 23, as it will again in 1913, the only time in the twentieth century. In 1904 it will fall a day later, on March 24, the first time for two hundred years. At the other extreme, Easter cannot fall later than April 25 (St. Marks's Day), so that this Easter (April 23) is nearly as late as it is possible for it to be. It happens on the same date also in 1916, but when Easter came on April 24 in 1859, it had done so only twice in the previous century (1799 and 1791), and it cannot possibly happen again until the year 2011, a period of 125 years. Nearly the same interval separated the last latest possible Easters on April 25, which fell so in 1886 for the first time since 1736, and will occur again only in 1943 and 2038. When Easter falls thus on St. Mark's Day, Whit Sunday falls on the Feast of St. Antony of Padua, and Corpus Christi on St. John the Baptist. Hence the old prophecy, attributed to St. Bridget, which may be found carved on a stone in a church near Treves: "When Mark shall bring us Easter, Antony shall sing the praises of Pentecost, and John shall cense the Blessed Sacrament on the Feast of Corpus Christi, then will the world resound with a cries of mourning and grief"—a prophecy which has a present interest, for Easter on April 23 approximates closely to those dates.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE— APRIL 7.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut R Hodgins B	Lieut-Col R W Sherard, 36, Jacob's H
Mr A B Napier B Cav	Major A W N Taylor 2-10 GR
Mr E J Harrison B	Capt T C Sherer 23 Cav
Mr O Russell B	Lieut J Moss 11 Rajpoots
Mr J K David M	Lieut N V L Rybot 28 Punj
Mr R H Campbell M	Lieut F H Lister RA
Mr B D Dalal Boy	Lieut R G Strong 11 Rajpoots
Col A L Mein RE	
Lieut Col C H Bennett IMS	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr H G Young B furl to Jan 12 1906	Mr W Macartney M 4 mo M C
Mr E H Hankin B furl to Aug 1 1905	Major E L Holloway 61 Pro 1 mo MC
Mr A B Prussia B 3 mo furl	

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr A E Hopkins B	Lieut H C M N James 98 Inf
Capt F J Fraser 33 Punj	Lieut F G Porter 14 Lrs

THE Allahabad Police are made a very successful coining "raid" in the Kuttra bazar on Thursday last. The number of spurious coins found in circulation in the neighbourhood had suggested the presence of a gang of coiners, and careful investigation had for some time been set on foot to discover the source of this illicit supply. Satisfactory clues being eventually obtained, the next step was to catch the delinquents, if possible, red-handed. In this the Police appear to have been entirely successful, for in the course of a raid, conducted by the D. S. P. himself, some 30 newly-manufactured rupees were seized, together with a complete coining apparatus. Three arrests have been made.

WITH effect from the 1st instant, the following amendments are made in the rules regarding post cards in India:—Single and reply cards of private manufacture, with or without adhesive postage stamps affixed thereto in payment of postage, may be transmitted by post as postcards: Provided that (a) as regards size, they are not more than 5 1/2 half by 3 1/2 inches or less than 4 3/4 by 3 inches, and (b) as regards substance, they are neither thinner nor more flexible than the inland postcards issued by the Post Office. Nothing shall be written, printed or otherwise impressed on the address-side of a postcard, except—(a) the heading "Postcard" or "Reply Postcard," the name and address of the addressee, the name and address of the sender, and the date of posting: Provided that this restriction shall not be enforced in the case of a card of private manufacture when the following conditions are fulfilled namely—that a space is set apart, either on the right hand portion or on the lower portion of the address-side of the card, for the address of the addressee, the postage stamp or stamps, and the official marks of the Post Office, and that the said space is not less than half the address-side of the card, and is marked off by means of a straight line drawn vertically or horizontally across the card.

NEUTRALITY QUESTION.

FRANCE AND JAPAN.

BALTIC FLEET'S MOVEMENTS

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 22.

The latest telegram seems to indicate the Baltic fleet has left Kamranh.

The Governor of Hainan has telegraphed to Pekin that the Baltic fleet is coaling on the coast of Hainan.

Japanese emissaries report having observed at Kamranh two cruisers cruising outside, five vessels resembling battleships and two battleships flying Admirals' flags anchored inside the harbour and six warships anchored outside.

News received in Paris states that the authorities at Saigon have ordered the interned Russian cruiser Diana which has been completely repaired to disarm and hand over the essential parts of the engines.

Reuter wires from St. Petersburg that it is understood France confined herself to transmitting the Japanese protest to Russia, who replied that the precise whereabouts of Admiral Rozhdestvensky are not known and it is therefore impossible to say whether there is ground for complaint, but he will be communicated with as soon as possible.

The Russian Admiralty promptly despatched yesterday's message, which however will not be received for some days.

The Admiralty states that the telegram announcing Admiral Rozhdestvensky's arrival at Kamranh took four days in transmission.

The newspapers at Tokio continue their unfriendly comments on France's inaction, and popular feeling is growing more intense despite the efforts of the Conservatives to restrain the people pending negotiations.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

The Japanese Minister in Paris has called the attention of M. Delcasse to the presence of the Russian ships in Kamranh Bay.

It is maintained on behalf of France that precisely the same measures have been taken as when the Japanese cruisers lately visited Kamranh. Moreover it is affirmed that the Baltic fleet has quitted territorial waters.

Russian scouts discovered two strong Japanese columns of cavalry and artillery carrying out an important turning movement north-west of Changchung which is Linievitch's main western position. The Japanese included twenty-two guns, a large number of baggage carts and three thousand Chunchuses.

LONDON, APRIL 21

It is reported in Paris that the Russian Baltic fleet left the coast of Annam yesterday.

It is semi-officially stated in Paris that the Japanese representative principally desired to obtain formal assurances that France will continue strictly to observe neutrality as she did when Admiral Rozdestvensky passed Cherbourg and was stationed in the vicinity of Madagascar.

Special instructions have been sent to Indo-China. M. Delcasse is, therefore, able to calm the anxiety of the Japanese which no fact has hitherto justified. The Government of Indo-China has adopted, in eference to the Russians, measures analogous to hose recently taken when the Japanese cruisers visited Kamranh.

The St. Petersburg "Bourse Gazette" announces that the Government has decided to utilise the funds of various public institutions for war purposes allowing three per cent. interest.

In accordance with a subsequent decision of the Hongkong magistrate, the crews of the St. Helena and Battersea have been released.

Japanese resentment against France is growing and manifesting itself in public meetings at which heated resolutions are passed.

A great popular demonstration is proposed.

It is stated in Paris that France has addressed communications to St. Petersburg and renewed her orders to the authorities in Indo-China to insist on the Russians observing French neutrality.

The general consensus of opinion in London is that Admiral Rozhdestvensky has gained a great advantage in coaling and reprovisioning at Kamranh.

Naval circles in St. Petersburg are becoming sanguine of success.

The "Morning Post" publishes a despatch from Shanghai which states that the Russian warship Askold is taking in coal and that the fresh blocks and machinery previously removed from her are now duplicated and the ship is apparently preparing for sea.

A St. Petersburg telegram states that the Admiralty has represented to Admiral Rozhdestvensky that his remaining in the proximity of the coast of Annam will gravely endanger the peace.

It is believed he will obey the formal instructions sent him.

Reuter (Tokio) wires this evening, that in view of the negotiations with France, the political leaders are counselling the newspapers to be more moderate.

Reuter (Hongkong) says there is a noticeable activity in the China squadron, The cruiser Hague has been ordered to be in readiness for sea with full steam at two hours' notice.

M. Rouvier in the Chamber of Deputies emphatically reaffirmed that formal precise and repeated orders had been sent to the French Officials in Indo-China to maintain absolute neutrality in those waters.

RUSSIAN REFORM.

Congresses and Prohibitions.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

The Governors of Provinces have been informed that the Congress of Members of the Zemstvos fixed to meet at St. Petersburg, on the 7th May, has been prohibited, and they are ordered to prevent the departure of any Delegates.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

A secret Congress of representatives of 120 Libera newspapers and reviews, held at St. Petersburg, sat for four days and formed a Press organisation with political objects.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LORD KITCHENER'S POSITION.

The Reported Friction.

COMMENTS BY THE "STANDARD."

LONDON, APRIL 22.

The "Standard" in a leading article says that Lord Kitchener is a great Imperial asset and the Empire cannot afford to lose his services in India.

The country would not have given up its first call for his services so cheerfully if it had not believed that he would go to India almost with all the plenary powers and that he would not spend his energy in untying the knots of red-tape prevailing there.

The paper trusts that the Indian Government has realised the facts of the situation and will put itself in harmony with the same.

It is almost the universal opinion at home that by giving Lord Kitchener the absolute discretion which he is so fitted to exercise, the same confidence will be extended to his successors

His post which is an Indian dual-system corresponds fairly with the systems obtaining in Germany and Japan, the soundness of which has been demonstrated in the two great wars of those countries.

In order to be essentially successful the system is, however, one that requires the dual heads to work in perfect harmony and that the Commander-in-Chief, and not the Military member of the Council, be the acknowledged supreme authority and adviser to the Government.

There is too much reason to believe, the "Standard" declares, that this is not the case.

In conclusion the "Standard," hopes that Lord Curzon will speedily give a decisive ruling which Lord Kitchener is entitled to expect, as his enforced retirement will be regarded with indignation and concern throughout the Empire, and the paper is convinced that the country will not allow it.

It seems probable that the story of Lord Kitchener having demanded the head of the Military Member on a charger, with the alternative of his own resignation, is only a revival of what we heard a couple of months ago. The disclosure having failed to make much of a sensation when it appeared in the "Standard" is now after a decent interval being resuscitated in the "Daily Express." At the bottom of the inspiration in both cases, says the "Pioneer" would appear to be someone with a personal bias against General Elles. A reformer sincerely anxious to do away with the Military Department as a matter of administrative improvement could not take worse ground than to represent the case as a personal difference between the two heads of the Army. Indian official existences are transient. In less than a year's time General Elles will have quitted the Military Department: Lord Kitchener himself is half-way through his term of office. If it is a privatedifference, it is obviously one that time will very soon mend, it is the remedy of a fanatic to propose that the Constitution should be pulled to pieces to get rid of a private incompatibility which will have disappeared of itself within a twelve-month.

It is quite certain that the "Standard's" way of looking at the matter is not Lord Kitchener's; though it is an open secret that Lord Kitchener does look with disfavour upon the Military Department, and regards it as a clog upon the Commander-in-Chief. This is a large question which, if it is to be brought forward at all, deserves to be raised and discussed on other grounds than the personalities of the Pearsonian journals. But what will strike the public as curious is why Lord Kitchener of all Commander-in-Chiefs should have been chafed by the checks of the Military Department. Surely, his Excellency has had a free hand in all conscience since he came to India. Even in matters that fall more peculiarly to the province of the Indian Government, his wishes have been apparently supreme. He alters the terms of service in the Native Army, recasts its formation, appropriates a Department from the Government of India, and destroys or creates cantonments all over the country with a stroke of his pen. If he is in want of money for anything he has only to ask and the resources of the Finance Member are straightway laid at his feet. The outside impression of the situation is shown by the language of the Press and the man in the street, who have long spoken of Lord Kitchener's schemes for this and Lord Kitchener's views of that, as if no Government of India existed in military matters. For an authority in this favoured position to complain of obstruction is like Jacob cavilling over his 130 years as "few and evil." Wherever his Excellency's future may lie he will never again enjoy such unquestioned authority as has been his in this country, except it be in command of an army in the field,

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CRETE AND GREECE.

Cretans Declare for Union.

THE POWERS UNFAVOURABLE.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

Prince George in opening the Cretan Chamber, yesterday, recalled his own efforts to secure the Union with Greece, but condemned a rising to gain that end.

He then immediately departed.

The Chamber unanimously proclaimed union with Greece simultaneously expressing confidence in the Prince. The Deputies then swore allegiance to King George and informed the Consuls.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

The Powers replying to the Cretan Chamber adhere to their decision against union with Greece.

Replying to the Cretan appeal to support the union agitation, the Greek Government declares that while union is the aspiration of all Greeks in view of the attitude of the Powers, any further demonstration is useless. It, therefore, emphatically refuses to encourage acts aiming at a change of regime and add that the objectionable portions of the constitution can be amended by legal means.

THE SHIPPING FREIGHT WAR.

Hansa Company's Position.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

The action of the Hansa Company, mentioned on the 18th instant, is described by the British lines as an attempt to oust them from the Continental trade to and from India.

The Hansa Company insists on the monopoly at Antwerp and the Britishers insist on equal rights at all neutral ports. Meanwhile the Hansa line is enforcing cutting rates.

It is stated that the rates mentioned on the 18th were exceptional and do not represent current rates.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

Germany's Intervention.

M. DELCASSE RESIGNS.

A REGRETTABLE SITUATION.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

M. Delcasse has resigned. His position was shaken in the debate on Wednesday, his adversaries contending that the Kaiser would never have intervened in Morocco, had M. Delcasse considered German susceptibilities.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

The resignation of M. Delcasse has been received in England with deep and universal regret

The Cabinet has asked M. Delcasse to reconsider his decision.

M. Rouvier had a long interview with him last evening.

M. Delcasse gives his reply to-day and it is expected he will withdraw his resignation.

LONDON, APRIL 22, EVENING.

President Loubet has summoned M. Delcasse with the object of personally endeavouring to induce him to withdraw his resignation.

M. Bienvenu Martin, Minister of Instruction, has expressed his conviction that the matter would be arranged.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

The Paris "Temps" says it would have been the worst of blunders to give the enemies of France in Morocco the satisfaction of the resignation of M. Delcasse.

It is positively affirmed in Paris that his resignation has nothing to do with the neutrality complication.

The German mission is preparing to start for Fez. The tribes along the road are arranging great festivities in its honor.

KING EDWARD AT ALGIERS.

A Prolonged Visit.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of England are still prolonging their visit to Algeria and have been received with immense cordiality everywhere.

This is regarded as strengthening the entente cordiale.

ITALIAN RAILWAY STRIKE ENDED.

The Italian railway men have abandoned their strike.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

Report of Hitch denied.

LONDON, APRIL, 23.

Reuter wires from Bangkok that the telegram of the 19th instant stating that a hitch had arisen in the Franco-Siamese delimitation is unfounded.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

The death is announced of Sir Reginald Hanson and M. Pilinski, late French Consul-General in Bombay.

THE MAIL.

The Bombay Mails of 8th inst. arrived Brindisi on the 19th inst.

THE SIMLA WATER TAX.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 20.

The proposals for raising the Simla water tax from two to four per cent. to take effect from next season, are before the Punjab Government.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING AT SIMLA.

A scheme for a small municipal electrical installation costing Rs. 22,000 to light the Simla Town Hall and a portion of the Mall has been approved by the Simla Municipal Committee and submitted to the Punjab Government. This is quite independent of the big water power electric scheme for Simla, which is also under consideration, but which will necessarily take several years to construct.

COMPENSATION FOR AN ACCIDENT.

The Simla Municipality have granted Rs. 300 to Lieut.-Colonel Maconachy, I. A., in compensation for damages sustained from his accident on the Mall.

THE PLAGUE.

A slight decrease took place in the total plague mortality in India last week, owing to reductions in Bengal and the United Provinces, but the disease continues to increase in the Punjab which has reported the appalling total of 29,212 cases with 23,942 deaths during the seven days. The total number of deaths in the whole of India last week, was 52,941, the United Provinces having 15,884, Bengal 6,022, the Bombay Presidency 2,685 and Burma 155.

P. W. SERVICES.

Mr. C. A. Hastings, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, United Provinces, is permitted to resign the service at his own request.

The services of Mr. W. B. Gwyther, Superintending Engineer, Bengal, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry.

Mr. W. R. Butterfield, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Madras, is granted combined leave for nine months.

DISTINGUISHED INVALIDS.

SIMLA, APRIL 17.

The illness of Mr. Risley, Home Secretary is very much less serious than has been reported. He is suffering only from malarial fever and is already better. He arrives in Simla next Wednesday.

Miss Ibbetson daughter of the Home Member of Council is also convalescent.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

PROGRESS OF RELIEF MEASURES.

NATIVES INJURED AND THE HOSPITALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 20.

The Commissioner of Jullundur reports on the 19th instant:—

It is reported from Palampur that the Tahsil Thana, the Post Office, the telegraph, hospital and high school are all working as usual, housed in temporary shelters. The Bazar and most of the records are preserved and the treasury has been working since 15th. Mr. O'Brien is temporarily at Dharmsala. He has filled up the ministerial establishments and is completing the district organisation. Inquiries are proceeding about the affected area to obtain correct details of the loss of life and property.

Mr. O'Brien writes from Dharmsala that a series of vernacular reports from the Kulu Tahsildar show that there have been continous slight shocks thereon 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th. Some of the Tahsil rooms have been injured, while others have escaped. The records, etc., have been stored in the good rooms. The Tahsil treasury is open for current business and repairs are going on in the damaged rooms. Grain is being got out and the water mills put in order.

Captain McKechnie reports from Palampur, on the 16th, that he arrived there on the 5th, having visited Gopalpur, Chumbi, Dudh and other affected villages on the way. He found the worst cases among the Europeans were: Mr. Williams has suffered amputation of the feet, Mrs. Gibson is suffering from fracture and partial dislocation of the spine, and Mrs. Bradford severe contused and lacerated wound of knee and other contusions. All these are now doing well and have every comfort and medical and surgical necessities. The injuries to other Europeans were slight. He estimates the natives killed at Palampur at 99 and in the villages from 10 to 20 per cent. The Tahsildar is collecting the correct numbers. In the majority of cases the injuries to natives were bruises and abrasions. There were a few cases of fracture, a good many minor scalp wounds and a small number of serious cases, chiefly compound fracture, the latter of necessity fatal unless attended to by competent surgeons. He endeavoured to get such cases into Palampur where a Hospital with all comforts and medical requisition is established and sent out men to carry the patients in, but only a few avail themselves of the advantages. The people prefer to try their own remedies and trust to the healing power of the deities they worship. He visited Paprela himself, but no one wanted treatment. Dr. Datta stayed there a couple of days. A Hospital Assistant has been sent out there to establish a Hospital and to tour in the neighbouring villages. Another Hospital Assistant was sent to Bhawarna to do the same. Dr. Datta has also been there. Dudh was visited by a Hospital Assistant from Dharmsala. The natives have everywhere every facility for obtaining medical assistance. There are, at present, six serious cases in the Palampur Hospital. No deaths have occurred there, but some of the patients who have been removed by friends will certainly die in consequence. Dr. Datta will send a report when he finishes his tour.

Captain Lane, I. M. S., reports on the 16th that he has sixteen hospitals in the affected area and hopes to have them in about twenty-four hours in places where the transport of tents and erection of choppars was difficult Old hospitals have been re-established in Holeedganj, Bhagra, Palampur, Kangra, Jawala Mukhi, temporary hospitals in Paprela, Bhawarna, Patiar, Hagreta, Sadarpur, Bisohr, Daulatpur, Shahpur, Charri, Kangra and Sidwari.

SIMLA, APRIL 22.

The Commissioner of Jullundur at Shahpur reports on the 20th instant:—Medical assistance continues to be administered in the area seriously affected by the earthquake, both from stationary and by itinerating hospitals. There is a great deal of prejudice to be overcome and the shy stay-at-home people of the Kangra Valley dislike leaving their houses and shelters to go to a hospital. Notwithstanding this, a large amount of good medical and surgical work is being done, both by public and private hospitals. Charitable distribution of food is made in various places and among others by Chaudhri Malha Singh of Indawra, a Rajput Jagirdar of Nurpur Tahsil, who has brought up camel loads of food supplies from his home for free distribution to the distressed.

Captain Smith reports that a good many injured are being brought into the Kangra hospital. He has sent some supplies to Daulatpur, south of Kangra, which suffered very severly and where food was scarce.

Good progress has been made in exhuming the records of the Dharmsala office. Further issues of tents have been made for shelter and hospital accommodation. Coolie labour is being imported in considerable quantities, but rates of pay demanded are still high, though more local labour is becoming available.

The Tahasildar of Kulu wires on the 16th that he had already opened operations. Supplies were adequate, the needy being provided for by subscriptions. Government money will be used when the contributions are exhausted. All the people want free wood, the poor pecuniary help as well, while the middle classes want advances to erect their houses. They thank the Government for their sympathy.

DISTURBED SIMLA.

SIMLA, APRIL 20.

Only two very slight earthquake tremors occurred here last night. A public meeting takes place in the Town Hall here to-morrow, to collect subscriptions for the Kangra earthquake sufferers.

SIMLA, APRIL 22.

Very slight earthquake tremors continue here, two occurring last night.

SHOCKS AT SIBSAGAR.

CALCUTTA, APRIL, 23.

An earthquake, which lasted about thirty seconds, occurred at Sibsagar on Good Friday morning, the shocks were sharp and were followed by rumbling masonry and pillars show horizontal crack on the south-west face.

The grant of free rations to the Sappers and Pioneers working in the Kangra Valley was stopped after about ten days. Considering their laborious task and the repulsive nature of their work in exhuming the dead the concession might well have been extended to the end of the month at least. Parsimony in this case will assuredly not be approved by public opinion, even though the men are to get their rations at the fixed price of Rs. 3-12-0 per month.

We hear from Dharmsala cantonments under date the 20th instant, that Mrs. Loxton and Mrs. Bowling continue to make very satisfactory progress. Mrs. Battye, Mrs. Wall and Miss Hall are fast recovering. Captain Wall, who was badly injured about the head; is now doing well. Lieutenant Holderness proceeds on six months' sick leave. Major Clay and Lieutenant Johnstone are doing duty while Bandmaster Wichmann is making a good recovery.

As regards the Gurkhas, there are ninety of the 7th, 60 of the 2-1st and 19 of the 1st under treatment, In each of these three units there are two dangerous cases or six in all, The remainder are doing well.

THE QUADIAN PROPHET AND THE EARTHQUAKE.

Mirza Ghulam Ahmed, the prophet of Quadian, has had his revelation in connection with the earthquake. "God will show a fresh sign; the people shall receive a shock of the sign; that shall be an earthquake like that of the last day." With a candour that testifies to the influence of the rationalising spirit of the times, the prophet goes on to explain that he cannot be certain whether an actual earthquake is signified or some other disaster, nor has he been enlightened as to the date: with even greater candour the revelation is dated the 8th April. It would certainly have greatly enhanced its interest had it chanced to come five days sooner: but it appears that five months back the Mirza published another prophesy clearly foretelling what was to happen. "A great desruction shall take place in this country, and there shall be a noise resembling that of the last day and all at once there shall be a great loss of human beings, there shall be death on all sides." Surely this is distinct enough. But will the utterance convert any Christain pastor to a belief in the dogmas of Mahomedanism? Probably unbelievers will say that the prophets are so prone to predicting calamities of all kinds that it would be hard that anything should happen in that way that cannot be claimed to have been foreshadowed in some prediction or other. But it is certainly curious to see how the phenomena of what we call "prophesy" remain constant after 2,500 years of what we call progress. To Mirza Ghulam Ahmed the earthquake shows that Providence is angry with the wickedness of men: as a sign it is valuable for indicating that something far worse is at hand unless people will mend their ways speedily. "God says 'my wrath is about to descend on the earth, for it is filled with sin'" The zealots of Mount Carmel like the seer of Qadian were men who kept a close watch on the tendencies of their times. The mischiefs that happned to the people were to them clear proof of the wrong doing of those in power. If the Assyrian or the Egyptian ravaged the land, that was a sign that something tremendously worse was to follow. Their sense of the unspeakable wickedness of their simple society filled them with the conviction that the end of the world must be close at hand. And yet we regard them as men endowed with powers that might have enabled them to foresee the electric telegraph and the motor car, while we find no inconsistency in turning a deaf ear to their lineal descendants who are speaking the same language as they did in our midst.—"Pioneer"

THE CALCUTTA POLICE COMMISSIONER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 23

Mr. A. B. Barnard, Inspector General of Railway Police officiates as Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, during the absence on sick leave of Mr. R. A. O. Bagnell.

NEW TOWN HALL FOR CALCUTTA.

The Government intend acquiring the Calcutta Town Hall and the Municipality intend to build a new hall on a new site.

KATHIAWAR OUTLAW KILLED.

POLICE AND DACOITS IN CONFLICT.

TWO KILLED, SIX WOUNDED.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

JAMNAGAR, APRIL 22.

Charana Raide Bhaya Bhuchad, a formidable outlaw who looted several villages and committed several other atrocities, some sixteen years ago, was killed by the Jamnagar State Police, yesterday, after two successive engagements within an interval of forty-eight hours. He had six associates in the fight of whom three were wounded.

He was a life convict undergoing punishment in the Surat jail whence he managed to escape more than two years ago and had lately made himself leader of a gang of twenty badmashis. The gang had committed several dacoities since the beginning of March within the Jamnagar, Junagadh, Jetpure and Gondal territories. The property looted in these dacoities with the arms of the dacoits was also recovered.

On the former occasion Raide was arrested after much trouble by the late Colonel Humphrey, special officer appointed by Government for his arrest.

The police casualties in the encounter yesterday were one dead and three wounded.

PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE AT NAGPUR.

NAGPUR, APRIL 22.

The first Central Provinces and Berar Provincial Conference met in the Macdonell Town Hall at noon to-day. The large contingent of delegates from different parts of the province was present numbering over 300. There was also a large number of visitors present.

Mr. Chitnavis, the President of the Reception Committee, gave a most cordial welcome to the delegates. He pointed out that moderation and wisdom were the watch words of the movement which had been newly inaugurated.

Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy, advocate, proposed Mr. G. S. Khaparde, B.A., LL.B., as president of the Conference, the motion being seconded by Shrimant Gopalrao. The president of the Conference then delivered his address. The speech was well conceived well delivered and well received. The proceedings were a great success, great enthusiasm prevailing. After the president's speech, a subject committee consisting of thirty-five gentlemen was formed, and the Conference adjourned its sittings till to-morrow.

MAHAL (NAGPUR) APRIL, 23.

The Conference met at 12 noon to-day. More delegates came and the hall was crowded. Great enthusiasm prevailed. Some twelve resolutions on different subjects, such as representation in the Supreme Legislative Council, land revenue assessment, Patwari Fund, school and college fees, annual assessment of income tax, were unanimously passed. Thanks to Government for the recent abolition of additional rates and for efforts towards the improvement of industrial and agricultural concerns were recorded. The proceedings closed with three cheers to the King-Emperor.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

SIMLA, APRIL 21.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The resignation of the Lieutenant-Governorship of Burma by Sir Hugh Barnes, to take effect from the 8th May, is notified. All honours and distinctions to which he is now entitled are to be continued to Sir Hugh from the 8th May until his embarkation for Europe. Sir Herbert Thirkell White is gazetted to succeed him.

Mr. J. O. Miller is gazetted Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, Sir Frederick Lely reverting to service under the Bombay Government.

Mr. Kershaw, Settlement Officer, Sibsagar, is appointed to officiate Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, vice Mr. Morahan on leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. P. Lukes I. M. S., to be Professor at the Medical College, Calcutta.

The Venerable Arthur Kitchen, Archdeacon of Calcutta, has two years' leave

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. S. Troup, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Burma, is posted to the Imperial Forest School, Dehra, relieving Mr. Machintosh who reverts to the Burma Forest List.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. McCann, Registrar, has fifteen months' leave. Rai Surgya Kumar Chaudhuri Bahadur officiating.

It is notified that the stamp duty on crop mortgages when the loan is repayable in from one year to eighteen months is reduced to two annas per hundred rupees.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

Mr Goodburn, Deputy Postmaster General, Assam, has six months' leave, Mr A Wilson from Madras to officiate.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Indian Army Lieutenant-Colonel Stevens A A G, Poona, to be substantive Colonel, and Lieutenant-Colonel Delamain, 11th Probyn's Horse, to be Colonel.

Bengal Assistant Surgeons Heathcock, Bradley and Robinson to be Honorary Captains and Mungavin and Victor to be honorary Lieutenants.

The following are permitted to retire:—Colonels W O Thompson and E B Anderson and Majors B A Johnstone and J H B Beresford I A, also Lieutenant Colonel C Vaid I M S honorary Captain A Watt P W D and Major W A Cuppage, Captain W H F Hughes, Lieut F Mathew and honorary Captain J J Land

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 7.

BRIGHTON.

THE political news of the week may all be summed up in the word "Brighton," for nothing else is thought of or talked about. We seem still to be living in the age of miracles, when a constituency which for a quarter of a century has been regarded as an absolutely impregnable fortress of conservatism and as a place where a Liberal, who, avowed his convictions might almost be expected to be flung into the sea, returns a candidate of the once condemned faith by the large majority of 817. There is some excuse for the Liberals saying in their elation "Why we may even win at Birmingham." Still it is a far cry to the capital of the Midlands, and although, nothing can rob the Liberals of their great victory, it may be that the policy of retrenchment decided upon by the railway of which the defeated candidate, Mr. Loder is a director, contributed materially to his unexpected overthrow. As to the Church question, that also helped Mr. Villiers; but ultra Protestantism has always been aggressive in Brighton and I do not know that it was more aggressive in the contest of last Wednesday than in previous contests of recent years. The "Times" has a theory of its own which it thus explains:—"The intended candidature of Sir Edward Clarke has caused grave dissatisfaction among many Brighton Unionists, who have never forgiven him for the attitude he assumed on the Boer war. It was understood that if Mr. Loder were returned with a substantial majority, Mr. Wentworth, the other sitting member, would resign and Sir Edward Clarke would be put forward to fill his place. Large numbers of Unionists threatened to abstain, and no doubt did abstain, from voting for Mr. Loder, in order to avert what they regard with extreme dislike. It is a pity that they did not vote for Mr. Loder and reserve their hostility for its proper object, if and when he presented himself. But so great is the resentment at Sir Edward Clarke's candidature that it extends to Mr. Loder for having allowed himself to be allied with a colleague so unpopular among some of the Unionists of Brighton. It is not our business to discuss this sentiment. It is enough that it exists beyond all question and in a very active form. There would seem to be something wrong with the Unionist organization which permits the selection of a candidate exciting so strong a hostile feeling among Unionists in the constituency." Poor Sir Edward Clarke! But more important than those explanations is the effect the Brighton election will have upon the existing situation. Contrary to what was at first expected it is now thought that this very nasty slap in the face will make Mr. Balfour more determined to hold on to office as long as he possibly can. Well we shall see.

THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER AND THE ARMY.

WILL MORE MONEY BE DEMANDED FROM INDIA?

Most of the time of the House of Commons has been taken up this week with discussions on Army matters and it is safe to say that scarcely one of the innumerable speeches delivered on both sides has not contained some reference to India—which is now regarded as the pivot on which our whole military system, if system it can be called turns. The ball was set rolling on Monday night by the most pugnacious of the younger members, Mr. Winston Churchill, who moved the reduction of the vote for pay by the modest sum of one million sterling in order to animadvert on the fact that the Army Estimates for this year are larger than has ever before been the case when we were not at war. Mr. Arnold-Forster, who has become almost as unpopular as his immediate predecessor at the War Office, is now an uncompromising adherent of the Blue Water School, who say that no soldiers are required to keep our shores inviolate if the Navy is maintained at its proper strength. His statement that we do not want an Army for home defence, but for India was made a target for Mr. Churchill's artillery. Mr. Churchill maintains that if £30,000,000 a year is imposed upon the people of this country for the sole defence of India it will arouse most serious discussion. He might have gone further and said it will sooner or later lead to greater demands from Home on the Indian Treasury. It is well-known to those behind the scenes that the disposition to make such demands already exists in high places and that at the first favourable opportunity they will try it on again. The ignominious failure of the attempt to quarter 30,000 British troops in South Africa at the expense of India necessitates caution for a time but the snake is only scotched, it is not killed. Mr. Churchill himself pointed out the desirability of shifting the burden from England to India. It had always been thought that India provided for her own defence. Of course, she could come upon the fact that Great Britain in times of peril would strain every nerve and grudge no sacrifice to aid the defence of the Indian frontier, for which the responsibility rested upon India; but nothing could remove the primary responsibility upon every people for the security and defence of their own soil In India that was not merely a moral, but a practical responsibility, because he was told many months would elapse after a declaration of war before the destruction of the enemy's navy was so complete as to enable the transporting of 100,000 or 200,000 men from this country to India. This it will be remembered was the justification put forward for Mr. Brodrick's abortive scheme for dumping 30,000 troops on South Africa at India's cost. Mr. Churchill claims that he is not one of those who are always making out that we are on the verge of Armageddon. He does not think the development of strategic railways upon the frontier of India carries the defence of India into a new plane; the central fact of the situation remains unaltered. A long period must elapse before either Russia or Great Britain can bring their main power to bear upon the struggle. Still less does he think we ought to be alarmed by any features contained in the general international situation. The Anglo-French agreement and the astounding drama in the Far East are two new facts which cannot be said by any reasonable man to make the situation in India, and the general military situation, less secure than it is. Sir Edward Grey in the course of his remarks on Monday said:—"I do not think the danger to the Indian frontier ever has been underestimated in this House. I am assuming, of course, that when we talk about the defence of the Indian frontier we do not mean to embark on any forward policy. If we embark on the policy of extending our Indian frontier in order to meet Russia at a more distant point than our own base in Asia, then I think we shall be increasing our liabilities and decreasing our strength, and no doubt then we should have demands for a larger Army. I am assuming that it still remains the policy of the Government that we should not have a forward policy on the Indian frontier: that our policy should be one of defence, of making ourselves strong where we are, and of awaiting the attack, if attack ever be made. What I suppose the Committee of Defence is engaged in considering is what is the force of the attack that may possibly be made on the Indian frontier? Then you have to take into account not only the force you may possibly have to resist on the Indian frontier, but the time which it must, in any circumstances, take the Russian Government to place that force there. Until you have got this point satisfactorily settled, no doubt it is impossible to say what is the actual size at which our Regular Army should be maintained. I admit, if your policy on the Indian frontier is sound, if you make due allowance for the time it must take for any hostile force to be placed on that frontier, if you have thought out the problem with these limitations, then you must have a Regular Army and reserves large enough to defend the Indian frontier from attack in the first instance." Mr. Arnold Forster who followed Sir E. Grey observed:—"The right hon. gentleman says we are exaggerating the danger and the demands on the Indian frontier. That is not a question which I desire to discuss in any very great detail on this occasion, nor one that I think can with very great advantage be discussed in the House of Commons at all. But I would most emphatically say this, that the Government and the War Office are, in this matter, acting entirely in accordance with the advice and the recommendations and the demands of the Government of India. We are endeavouring to provide troops sufficient to meet the demands of the Government of India." After some further remarks, he said :—"We are endeavouring to provide for the demands of the Indian Government in time of war. We know what was the number of troops sent abroad in the South African war. It is perfectly certain that we shall not want a smaller number to provide for a war in India if ever we should be so unfortunate as to be engaged in one. If it is not less, if we assume it is even the same, what shall we have to do? We shall have to provide a force infinitely in excess of that which we have ever provided on any single occasion in our history except that of the South African war. We shall have to provide a large force in the field who will be pitted against a regular well-trained European army. We shall not only have to put it in the field, but we shall have to reinforce it and keep it adequately supplied." Hence the need for a sufficient number of units and an ample Reserve such as he proposes. The next speaker (Sir Charles Dilke) who has studied this subject for many years pointed out a certain inconsistency in the War Secretary's arguments respecting India. The War Secretary admitted that recent circumstances allowed of some relaxation of the effort which this country had hitherto been making; but he said that the Home Government must comply with the demands of the Government of India, and that in any war on the Indian frontier we should want a force not less than that which we sent to South Africa. Were the Government basing their standard for the Regular Army on the supposition that 320,000 men would have to be sent to India? Where was such a force to operate? It was not to repel an invasion of India, according to the Prime Minister, but to defend the frontier of Afghanistan. But no Power could transport such a force across the deserts of Afghanistan. The Government must be contemplating some imaginary state of things which had not yet even come into sight. For generations the Indian Government had been pointing out that Afghanistan might be attacked; but it was not, and never had been, possible for this country to place on the Russian frontier of Afghanistan a force superior in efficiency and numbers to that of Russia. What defended Afghanistan was Russia's fear of venturing into such a hornets' nest and if she did, we should have ample time for preparation. It had always been admitted that it was impossible for Russia to cross those Afghan deserts unless her armies were accompanied step by step by the railway. The statement that we must be prepared with a force of 320,000 men for the defence of the Indian frontier would not bear investigation for a moment. At the same time Sir Charles Dilke expressed disagreement with Sir Edward Grey's agreement that we might await attack. "We cannot" said Sir C. Dilke "safely stand by and see Afghanistan eaten up by Russia." Sir E. Grey here explained that he was not speaking of the state of things after war has broken out but of policy before hostilities. Sir C. Dilke took notice of this explanation and he agreed that it would be fatal to divide Afghanistan with Russia and bring our frontiers together; the transport difficulty was our defence, for we could not resist Russia by a direct attack on her frontier. The Indian difficulty was advanced as the sole measure of the strength of our Regular Army; but the Government presented two inconsistent oracles on the subject. When it was suggested the Regular Army at home should be reduced, the Indian difficulty was paraded: but when the Government failed to produce a scheme that would place any adequate force in India the Indian difficulty receded into the background. Just so. Major Evans Gordon thought the view expressed by Sir C. Dilke that the possibility of an invasion of India by Russia was a dream, would lead to a serious disaster if entertained by the War Office authorities. Bannerman who spoke later said the factor of the North-west frontier is held over us very much as that dreadful thing Home Rule is being held over the world in general political matters. "I want to know" he said "what are the new facts about the North-West Frontier; how are we to distinguish between prudent watchfulness and restless ambition? High military authorities have laughed at the fears expressed as to danger in that quarter. A mere shaking of the head will not dispose of these authorities; give us the data to support that shaking of the head. Sir H. Brackenbury—no mean authority—in his evidence given before the Royal Commission on Indian expenditure said the defence of India was already provided for in that quarter and that it would not be necessary or possible for this country to send out a single man more. What I ask, has caused the change since that declaration made three or four years ago by an eminent authority, a military member of the Council? I am afraid there are large and ambitious views taken which—I will not say encourage—but certainly lead up to the whole idea of this exceptional danger to the North-west frontier. We hear that as many men will have to be sent in case of a war in that quarter as went to South Africa; and the right hon. gentleman is not content to stop there. I took down his words, when he said we must be prepared to have men entering into a contest with the flower of other nations. That is an entirely new conception of the purpose for which our Army exists; and I would ask the Committee to try to put some limit to the cost of our preparation, to the expenditure of money and to the demands for men." Mr. Arnold Forster, who replied on Tuesday to the speech of the Leader of the Opposition was silent on the specific point as to what has happened to make Ministers harp so much on the question of the North-West Frontier. At the first opportunity, namely last night, another Front Bench man on the Opposition side. Mr. Bryce recurred to the subject challenging in particular the idea that it will be necessary to send a force of between 200,000 and 300,000 men should we be attacked. This was a matter in which the House could not accept the "ipse dixit" either of the Prime Minister or the Secretary of State for War. They must have the evidence for it. His own view was that there never was a moment when the danger of such an attack seemed to be less imminent than now, and surely it was the part of wisdom not to be preparing now for a contingency which might be a great many years off, and for which there would be ample time to prepare when it came a little bit nearer. We should be better able to make an effort then if we did not squander our resources at a time when there was no reason to apprehend danger. It is perhaps unfortunate that throughout these prolonged debates Mr Balfour has only once intervened and then merely to aid his colleague in the general onslaught upon him for his proposals to cut down the number of Volunteers. He seemed to recognise what was expected of him for he asked the Committee to allow him to postpone till another occasion the question of Indian defence. He does not say so in so many words but it appears from Mr. Balfour's speech that the real reason for the reduction of the volunteers is one of pounds, shillings, and pence. If, he declares, we believe that the Government, the Committee of Defence and, greater than all, the ex-director of a publishing company are right in holding that we cannot with safety greatly diminish the units of our Regular Army, we must also accept the view that in its treatment of the Volunteer force the country cannot disregard the question of cost. Then why all these provocative references to inefficiency in the volunteers? It is not only in regard to fiscalitis that the present Government speak with two voices.

SIR M. M. BHOWNAGGREE, M. P.

Sir Muncherjee Bhownaggree was sympathetically cheered when on Wednesday, he was to give notice that on Wednesday 19th April, he will call attention to the want of facilities in the House of Commons for the discussion of important questions relating to the affairs of His Majesty's Indian Empire, and to the desirability of appointing an earlier day than usual in the Session for the consideration of the Indian Budget; and move a Resolution. I am afraid, however, that the chances of his being able to raise an Indian discussion on the date named are not too hopeful. The 19th instant is perilously close to Easter and even if the House, still be sitting there are two other resolutions in front of Sir Muncherjee's, one on the employment of alien pilots in British waters and the other on "the absence of ministers from the House on 4th April and on other occasions." Only three hours are allowed for debates on private members' resolutions at these evening sittings so as I have said the prospect is not very encouraging. However I dare say that if he is prevented from bringing on his motion on the 19th instant. Sir Muncherjee will go on balloting and perhaps next time he will secure first place. Sir Muncherjee's motion for a return relating to appeals from orders of subordinate authorities was down for Wednesday, but owing to the action of the Nationalists could not be proceeded with and has been postponed until Monday. It may seem curious that such a resolution should be objected to by the Irish members who are not generally very zealous on behalf of subordinate authorities. But Sir Muncherjee it seems suffered for the sins of others. One of Mr Redmond's followers was promised a return relating to the nationality or religion of Government servants in Ireland and this promise for some reason was withdrawn. So angry were the Nationalists at being treated in this way that they retaliated by blocking everything they possibly could and Sir M. M. Bhownaggree was one of their victims.

SHWAY YOE ON THE SHAN STATES.

The Marquis of Bath as Under Secretary of State for India made very appropriately his first public appearance outside Parliament at the Society of Arts (Indian Section) yesterday, when he presided on the occasion of an interesting lecture by Sir J. George Scott on "The Prospects of the Shan States." The noble lord had a cordial reception from the crowded and representative audience which included a number of Bombayites whose names are familiar to your readers and the felicitous allusions he made in his opening remarks to the fresh disaster that has overwhelmed a considerable area in India evidently gave great satisfaction to all present. Lord Bath has a very agreeable platform manner and speaks well. Sir George Scott had his paper before him, but he did not attempt to read very much of it, but allowed his admirable illustrations (some of the people he showed us on the screen had never previously been photographed) to serve as the text of the main portions of his address. Some of his observations caused the audience to smile. For example when he was talking about the reformed head hunters who seem to use human skulls for the ornamentation of their villages, he said it was hoped that in course of time it would be possible to renew the supply of these articles from Birmingham? It was unsatisfactory to learn that the British occupation of the Shan States has so far been of very doubtful advantage to the traders of the country. They enjoy the blessings of peace; the country is much more accessible than it was and the chiefs have improved the lines of communication in all directions but so far from more money coming into the country it seems rather that more is going out, and so far from the prospects for the future being brighter, it seems that they are becoming steadily more discouraging. For some years now the volume of trade has been slowly but gradually decreasing and last year a considerable falling off in the trade returns was only prevented by an unexpected demand for stick-lac and for horned cattle, neither of which is likely to be maintained. While we have done nothing practical to connect the Shan States with the Rangoon-Mandalay trunk line, we have also done little to give outlets to its trade in other directions. The Mandalay-Lashio railway is a mere example of faint-heartedness, and the projected railway from Bhamo to Tengyueh is only a further proof of the same want of determination. "We are accustomed," says Sir G. Scott in his paper, "to talk patronisingly of the way in which the French manage their colonies; but in the way of railway construction they are proving much more enterprising than we are. The deadly sub-montane country between Laokai and Meng-tzu has killed great numbers of coolies and navvies, and has seriously retarded the construction of their line towards Yunnan-fu; but it is progressing steadily, and will do so rapidly when the highlands of Yunnan are reached. But it is not merely in the way of railway enterprise that the French give us an object-lesson. They have also done a very great deal to utilise the Mekhong as a water-way, whereas we have done absolutely nothing with the Salween river which in the same latitudes is a larger river than the Mekhong." Unfortunately time did not permit of this passage being read. While not flattering to our national "amour propre"—and there is a great deal in our connection with Far Eastern affairs that is not flattering to our national "amour propre"—Sir G. Scott's admissions could not have failed to be pleasing to Vicomte de Manneville and M. de Seynes who attended the meeting as representatives of the French Embassy.

LOCOMOTIVES IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

At the Society of Engineers on Monday evening last, a paper was read by Mr. W. Polland Digby, on "Statistics of British and American Rolling Stock." There was a fair attendance, among those present being several recognised authorities on railway matters. The paper was mainly statistical comparisons being first made between the number of locomotives in the two countries, for instance in 1902 there were 22,130 locomotives in the United States as against 41,225 in the United States. Reckoned in proportion to the actual mileage opened the position of the two countries is reversed, there being one locomotive per mile of line in the United Kingdom against one to every four miles in the United States. Locomotive classifications were then discussed and their absence in the British Board of Trade returns deplored. With regard to the vehicles, the passenger carriages in the United Kingdom during the past ten years had increased from 41 500 to 50,495, while the goods waggons of various kinds had increased from 593,776 to 717,694. In the United States passenger coaches had increased from 33,018 to 36,987, and freight cars from 1,205,169 to 1,546,101 considered in regard to the number of passengers and amount of freight carried, there were in 1902 in the United States 57, and in the United Kingdom 42, passenger vehicles per million passengers travelling, and in the United States 1,288 freight cars per 1,000,000 tons of freight as against 1629 goods waggons per 1,000,000 tons of minerals and merchandize carried in the United Kingdom. The author then proceeded to deplore the absence of ton-mileage and passenger mileage statistics in the United Kingdom, suggesting that ton mileage figures formed a valuable trade barometer to indicate the internal condition of a country's commerce. "In this and in other respects the railways returns issued under the supervision of the Board of Trade are woefully defective. They do not permit of adequate comparisons as to the type of locomotives, or style of rolling stock, or volume of traffic handled, for properly contrasting with those of another country such as the United States." About forty lantern slides were then exhibited of the typical British and American locomotives, their dimensions given and the progress of the last ten years pointed out. A long and spirited discussion followed, Mr. Worthington and Mr. Darbyshire championing the British locomotive and British railway management. The best speech of the evening was made by the well-known expert Mr. W. M. Acworth, who remarked that so far as Mr. Digby's paper was concerned, he had only one criticism, "Mr. Digby had not thrown enough stones at the Board of Trade." Mr. Acworth then made a striking speech on the economics of railway management, urging the superiority of American methods of management as apart from the mechanical side of railway construction in regard to which he did not challenge the remarks of earlier speakers. The meeting ended after rather over two hours, several prospective speakers having to send their remarks in writing for inclusion in the Society's proceedings.

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THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

REVISED SCALES OF PAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 22.

The following resolution appears in the "Gazette of India":—

By orders contained in the Military Department Notification No. 1047, dated 23rd October 1 903, the pay of officers of the Indian Medical Service in military employ was raised. In connection with this decision, the Government of India have carefully examined in communication with the local Governments, the question of the adequacy of rates of pay of officers of that service in Civil employment. The Secretary of State's orders on their proposals have now been received and the Governor-General-in-Council is pleased to notify the conclusion arrived at for the information of the service. The scale of pay attached to appointments, the emoluments of which are or will, in the future, be determined by the military pay of the officers holding them, has been revised in the manner shown in schedule "A." The consolidated pay of the appointments shown in schedule "B" has also been revised. Neither schedule includes appointments in the Jail Department regarding which orders will be issued hereafter. In view of the unavoidable delay that has occurred in dealing with this complicated question, the Secretary of State has agreed as a special concession that the revised rates of pay shall take effect from the 1st April, 1904. In any case where the changes now sanctioned may result in reducing the emoluments of an appointment, they will not be introduced until it has been vacated by the present incumbent.

It has further been decided with the approval of the Secretary of State that the allowance of Rs. 200 per mensem granted under General Order No. 370 of 1867 for the charge of certain minor professorships shall, in the case of future incumbents, be treated as a local allowance. The allowances of officers hereafter appointed to officiate in such appointments will be regulated by the new scale.

Schedule "A" gives particulars of the pay now sanctioned for a large number of appointments. The series of figures following each name are monthly total net salaries with allowances in rupees sanctioned respectively for: (1) Lieut.-Colonels after twenty-five years' service; (2) Lieut.-Colonels selected for increased pay; (3) Lieut.-Colonel; (4) Major after three years' service; (5) Major; (6) Captain after ten years' service; (7) Captain after seven years' service; (8) Captain after five years' service; (9) Captain, and (10) Lieutenant.

Civil or Agency Surgeons, all provinces, 1st class and Presidency Surgeons 2nd and 3rd districts Bombay, Rs 1,450, Rs. 1,350, Rs. 1,300, Rs. 950, Rs. 850, Rs 750, Rs. 700, Rs. 650, Rs. 600, Rs. 550

Civil or Agency Surgeons, 2nd class, Rs. 1,350 Rs. 1,250, Rs 1,100, Rs. 850, Rs. 750, Rs. 650, Rs. 600, Rs. 550, Rs. 500, Rs. 450.

Professorial appointments at towns:—At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Lahore Rs. 1,650, Rs. 1,550, Rs. 1,500, Rs. 1,150, Rs. 1,050, Rs. 950, Rs. 900, Rs. 850, Rs. 800, Rs. 750 Principal, Grant Medical College, and Principal, Lahore Medical College, Rs. 1,800, Rs. 1,700, Rs. 1,650, Rs. 1,300, Rs. 1,200. Deputy Sanitary Commissioners, Madras, Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces, Punjab and Burma, Rs, 1,500, Rs. 1,400, Rs. 1,350, Rs 1,000, Rs. 900, Rs. 800, Rs. 750, Rs 700, Rs. 650, Rs. 600.

Probationary Chemical Examiners. Captains after ten years' service, Rs. 750, Rs. 700, Rs. 650, Rs. 600, and Rs. 550.

Bacteriological appointments.—Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces, Punjab, Burma, and the Superintendent King Institute, Madras, Rs. 1,600, Rs. 1,500, Rs. 1,500, Rs. 1,150 Rs. 1,050, Rs. 900, Rs. 850, Rs. 800, Rs. 700, Rs. 650.

Superintendents Central Lunatic Asylums Madras, Bombay, Bengal. United Provinces, Punjab and Burma, Rs. 1,550, Rs. 1,450, Rs. 1,400, Rs. 1,150, Rs. 1,050, Rs. 900, Rs. 850, Rs. 800, Rs. 700, and Rs. 650.

Personal Assistant to the Surgeon General, Madras and Bombay, for Majors, Rs. 900, Rs 800, Rs. 750, Rs. 700, Rs. 650, and Rs. 600.

Surgeon Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital and Physician St, George's Hospital, Bombay, Rs. 1,650, Rs. 1,550, Rs. 1,500, Rs. 1,150 and Rs. 1,050.

Port Health Officer, Bombay, Rs. 1,950, Rs. 1,850 Rs 1,800, Rs. 1,450 and Rs. 1,250.

Port Surgeon, Aden, Rs 1,600, Rs 1,500, Rs 1,450, Rs 1,100 and Rs 1,000.

Resident Surgeons, Medical College, Calcutta and Port Health Officer. Calcutta, Rs. 1,650, Rs 1,550, Rs 1,500, Rs 1,150, Rs 1,050, Rs 950, Rs 900, Rs 850, Rs 800, and Rs 750

Resident Medical Officer, General Hospital, Rangoon, Rs. 1,350, Rs. 1,250, Rs 1,250, Rs. 1,100, Rs. 1,000 Rs. 900 Rs. 800, Rs. 750 and Rs. 700.

Secretary to the Director-General, Indian Medical Service to the Government of India, Rs. 1,600, Rs. 1,500, Rs. 1,590 Rs. 1,350, Rs 1,250, Rs. 1,150, Rs. 1,100, Rs. 1,050, Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 950.

Statistical Officer to the Government of India Sanitary and Medical Departments, Rs. 1,500 Rs. 1,400, Rs. 1,400, Rs 1,250, Rs. 1,150, Rs. 1,050, Rs, 1,000, Rs. 950, Rs. 900 and Rs. 850.

Schedule "B" Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal, Rs. 2,500; Punjab and Burma, Rs. 2,250, Sanitary Commissioners, Madras, Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces and the Punjab Rs. 1,500—60—1800. First Resident Surgeon, General Hospital, Calcutta, Rs. 1,000, Second Resident Surgeon, General Hospital, Calcutta, Rs. 800.

THE MILITARY WORKS SERVICES.

REORGANIZATION SCHEME.

SIMLA, APRIL 21.

An Indian Army Order states that with the approval of the Secretary of State the following changes in the reorganization of the Military Works Services have been approved:—

The normal establishment of the Military Works Services is fixed at 149.

The Nine Divisional Commanding Royal Engineers will be administrative officers without executive charges and will be invested with greater powers and responsibilities than the Commanding Royal Engineers of districts under the previous organization.

The execution of Military Works will be entrusted to Assistant Commanding Royal Engineers, Garrison, and Assistant Garrison Engineers.

The stations within each division will be formed into districts, each of which will form the charge of an Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, who will be responsible for all military works within the district. Accounts of expenditure will be kept and compiled in the offices of Assistant Commanding Royal Engineers who will deal directly with the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works.

The appointments of Divisional and Assistant Commending Royal Engineers will be made by the Commander-in-Chief. At army headquarters will be stationed the Director General of Military Works with six assistants and there will be a Chief Engineer at the headquarters of each Command. In the Northern Command, there will be three divisional Commanding Engineers, Peshawar, Rawalpindi and Lahore, seven assistant officers and 22 Garrison and Assistant Garrison Engineers. In the Western Command the numbers will respectively be three, Quetta, Mhow and Poona, seven and 21; and in the Eastern command three, Meerut, Lucknow and Secunderabad, nine and 22. At Aden, there will be an Assistant Commanding, R. E., and one Garrison Engineer; in Burma, one Garrison Engineer for the Rangoon river defences, for special defences four and for factories and arsenals six officers.

The allowance for furlough deputation and other purposes is thirty officers bringing the total to 149 Royal Engineers.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, APRIL 22.

The Government of India have ruled that the limit of two hundred rounds of ammunition which a person may be allowed to possess or export under license for rifles of prohibited bores in India shall be held to mean two hundred cartridges per annum for each class of rifle when the applicant for license possesses rifles of more than one such class.

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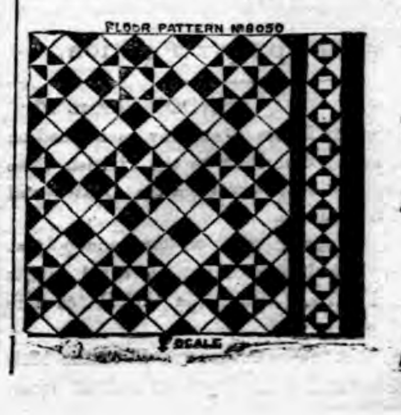

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INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE TIBET MISSION.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, April 3. Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the Viceroy at once communicated to Col. Younghusband the telegrams of July 4 and 27 last, from the Secretary of State, forbidding Col. Younghusband to make to the Tibetans any suggestion as to the appointment of a resident at Lhasa, or to name any conditions without the sanction of the Secretary of State; and whether these telegrams were received by Col. Younghusband before the decision was arrived at to proceed from Gyangtse to Lhasa.

Mr. Brodrick: The telegrams to which the hon. member refers were communicated to Col. Younghusband by the Viceroy by telegraph on June 29 and July 5 respectively. I have therefore, no doubt that they had been received by Col. Younghusband before July 8, on which date it was decided, as will be seen from a reference to the Blue Book (page 28, No. 85), that the advance from Gyangtse to Lhasa should be no longer delayed.

SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS TO CHILDREN.

Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the Government of Bombay has received memorials in favour of the prohibition by law of the sale of intoxicating liquors to children under 14 years of age; and whether he can state the views of the Bombay Government upon this subject.

Mr. Brodrick said that the Government of Bombay had received memorials in favour of the prohibition, and had decided to introduce a clause in future licenses prohibiting the sale of liquor to persons under 14 years of age.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN DRINKING BARS.

Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that representations have been made to the Government of Bombay deploring the growth of the drinking habits of the people, and urging the passing of legislation prohibiting the employment of women in drinking bars; and whether, in view of these representations, the Government of Bombay are now prepared to introduce legislation in order to make the law in this respect uniform with that in force in Bengal and Burma.

Mr. Brodrick: I am aware that a resolution on the subject was passed by a temperance congress held in Bombay at the end of last year and was submitted to the Government of Bombay. I have ascertained that the Government see no reason to alter their view that the necessary control can be exercised by refusing licenses, and the specific prohibition by law is unnecessary.

THE SEISTAN RAILWAY.

Mr. Schwann asked the Secretary of State for India: When is the Seistan Railway likely to be completed; and what distance would its western terminus be from the British Indian frontier at Jacobabad or Dera Ghazi Khan; and how far would the line extend into the waterless desert of Rajistan; what was to be the total cost of the line, and from what funds would that sum be provided; and what was the estimated percentage of net returns.

Mr. Brodrick: As I informed the hon. member on July 30 last, no proposal for the extension of the Quetta-Nushki Railway towards Seistan has been sanctioned. Its western terminus is at Nushki, which is 94 1-2 miles by the route followed from Quetta. Nushki is about 150 miles from Jacobabad and about twice that distance from Dera Ghazi Khan. The line does not extend into the Rajistan desert. The estimated cost is about 70 lacs, and as my predecessor stated on March 3, 1903, it will be charged to Indian funds. No estimate of the net returns has been framed.

THE ADEN DELIMITATION AND SEISTAN BOUNDARY COMMISSIONS.

Mr. Schwann asked the Secretary of State for India: What has been the total cost of the Aden Delimitation and Seistan Boundary Commissions; and what sums representing expenditure on the military escorts of these Commissions respectively have been debited to the ordinary Indian Army charges since these Commissions were appointed two or three years ago; also can a statement be included showing casualties that have occurred in these escorts, more particularly those operating on the Aden and Yemen frontiers; and, these exploring negotiations being of an international character affecting Powers in correspondence with his Majesty's Foreign Office, will some proportion of the total expenditure thereon be defrayed by the British Treasury.

Mr. Brodrick: The cost of the Aden Delimitation Commission up to February 1904 including the ordinary pay of the troops composing the escort was about 45 lacs of rupees. A further sum of about 14 lacs was provided in the Budget for 1904-1905. The expenditure on the Seistan Mission up to the end of 1903-1904, both civil and military, amounted to about 14 1-2 lacs, and provision was made in the Budget of 1904-1905 for a further expenditure of 10 lacs. In the cases both of Aden and Seistan the Budget Estimate was to some extent exceeded in 1904-1905, but I am unable to give precise figures until I receive the financial statement from the Government of India. I have asked the Government of India to furnish me with a complete return of all casualties incurred by the Aden escort. The Seistan escort has not been engaged at any time in hostilities, and I have no information as to its casualties. The cost of both these Commissions will be borne by Indian revenues.

CHILDREN EMPLOYED ON TEA PLANTATIONS.

Mr. Schwann asked the Secretary of State for India: What is the total number of children between the ages of five and 15 years employed or resident on tea or other plantations in Assam, Bengal, the United Provinces, and Madras; how many schools exist for their convenience, and how many of such children attend the schools; also whether any further facilities have yet been provided in Assam and in Bengal; and whether it is proposed to establish additional schools in the planting districts of the United Provinces and Madras.

Mr. Brodrick: I would refer the honourable member to the reply given by me on Feb. 27 to a question on this subject by the honourable member for Bethnal Green North East Division. I have no statistics of the children between the ages mentioned on tea and other plantations in India; but the total number of coolie children in Assam is estimated at 249,104, a large proportion of whom are no doubt of the school-going age. In that province it is reported that there are 73 schools in or near gardens where education can be obtained; the exact number of coolie children attending these schools is not stated, but it is small. I have no statistics for other provinces in India, where garden managers are not required by law to submit returns of their labour force. As I stated in reply to the question of Feb. 27, the matter is receiving attention from the Government of India and the Local Governments; but I am not in a position to report precisely what action has been taken or is contemplated.

INDIA, AFGHANISTAN, AND RUSSIA.

The following remarks upon the defence of our Northern Frontier in India, were made in the debate on the Army Estimates, in Committee of Supply:—

Mr. Churchill: The right hon. gentleman (Mr. Arnold Forster) said that they did not want an Army for home defence, but for India. If that were true, and £30,000,000 a year were imposed on the people of this country for the sole defence of India, it would arouse most serious discussion. It had always been thought that India provided for her own defence. Of course, she could count upon the fact that Great Britain in times of peril would strain every nerve and grudge no sacrifice to aid the defence of the Indian frontier for which the responsibility rested upon India; but nothing could remove the primary responsibility upon every people for the security and defence of their own soil. In India that was not merely a moral, but a practical responsibility, because he was told many months would elapse after a declaration of war before the destruction of the enemy's navy was so complete as to enable the transporting of 100,000 or 200,000 men from this country to India. He did not join himself with the alarmists who were always making out that we were on the verge of Armageddon. He did not think the development of strategic railways upon the frontier of India carried the defence of India into a new plane; the central fact of the situation remained unaltered. A long period must elapse before either Russia or Great Britain could bring their main power to bear upon the struggle. Still less did he think they ought to be alarmed by any features contained in the general international situation. (Hear, hear.) The Anglo-French agreement and the astounding drama in the Far East were two new facts which could not be said by any reasonable man to make the situation in India, and the general military situation less secure than it was. (Cheers.)

Sir E. Grey: I have always hoped that we should get some results from the new Committee of Defence. It is a thing to be judged by its results, and until we have the results we cannot feel sure that the Committee of Defence has been justified. Two results, I think, we have got from them. One is a declaration from the Prime Minister that we may put the question of a serious invasion on one side, and the other, which we learn from the Prime Minister's speeches, is that the measure of what we require in the way of an Army is the defence of the Indian frontier. I do not say that is the only purpose for which an Army will be required but I understand the contention of the Government to be that if we have an Army suitable and large enough to defend the Indian frontier we may consider that we have an Army adequate for all the purposes for which we are likely to need an Army. Then, I ask, if that be so, how is it that the number of the Regular Army has been so much increased since 1898? What has happened since then to make a large Army necessary for us? Three things have happened since 1898. One is that the Boer military power has been broken, and thereby, of course, a military danger has been removed. The second thing that the Russian power has been greatly exhausted and weakened, which, of course, is the power that military men are thinking of when they discuss the defence of the Indian frontier. I am aware that if the result of the war that is now going on is to place that part of the globe for ever outside any objective of Russia, we may assume that the Russian objective in future years will be more concentrated at some other point. (Hear, hear.) I take that into account in saying that Russia has been weakened and is being weakened in the present war. But I think that my hon. friend the member for Oldham is entirely justified in saying that although the Russian railways may have come closer to the Indian frontier than they were some years ago, yet with regard to the time it would take to reach the Indian frontier Russia is further off to-day than at any time. But the point is that the Government have come to the conclusion that we do not need to keep up a Regular Army for home defence. All these things point to a reduction of our Regular Army; and if our Regular Army is not to be greatly reduced, then it must be either because in 1898 we were keeping up an Army which was too small, or because the danger to the Indian frontier at that time was very much under-estimated. I do not think the danger to the Indian frontier ever has been under-estimated in this House. I am assuming, of course, that when we talk about the defence of the Indian frontier we do not mean to embark on any forward policy. If we embark on the policy of extending our Indian frontier in order to meet Russia at a more distant point than our own base in Asia, then I think we shall be increasing our liabilities and decreasing our strength, and no doubt then we should have demands for a larger Army. I am assuming that it still remains the policy of the Government that we should not have a forward policy on the Indian frontier; that our policy should be one of defence of making ourselves strong where we are, and of awaiting the attack, if attack ever be made. What I suppose the Committee of Defence is engaged in considering is what is the force of the attack that may possibly be made on the Indian frontier? Then you have to take into account not only the force you may possibly have to resist on the Indian frontier, but the time which it must in any circumstances, take the Russian Government to place that force there. Until you have got this point satisfactorily settled, no doubt it is impossible to say what is the actual size at which our Regular Army should be maintained. I admit, if your policy on the Indian frontier is sound, if you make due allowance for the time it must take for any hostile force to be placed on that frontier, if you have thought out the problem with these limitations, then you must have a Regular Army and reserves large enough to defend the Indian frontier from attack in the first instance. The Secretary of State for War, will tell us that we must not only have men to put the Indian frontier in a state of defence in the first instance, but we must have a large number of men to keep up our supply. I suppose he would wish to have a large number of men who are liable in any circumstances for full service. Now here is my first departure from him in policy and why I sympathise with the hon. member for Tunbridge.

Mr. Arnold-Forster: The Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Churchill) says we are exaggerating the danger and the demands on the Indian frontier. That is not a question which I desire to discuss in any very great detail on this occasion, nor one that I think can with very great advantage be discussed in the House of Commons at all. But I would most emphatically say this, that the Government and the War Office are, in this matter, acting entirely in accordance with the advice and the recommendations and the demands of the Government of India. We are endeavouring to provide troops sufficient to meet the demands of the Government of India. We have had two authorities who have been impugned this afternoon. The Government are constantly made the object of criticism. But when we have criticism of equal certainty directed against not only the Government of India and the military administration of India, but against the Committee of Defence, which, after all, is manned, in spite of some derogatory remarks which have been made by very competent and experienced soldiers and sailors, I think we are entitled to pause and ask whether they are not at least as likely to be right as any individual critic in the House of Commons. (Hear, hear.) We are endeavouring to provide for the demands of the Indian Government in time of war. We know what was the number of troops sent abroad in the South African war. It is perfectly certain that we shall not want a smaller number to provide for a war in India if ever we should be so unfortunate as to be engaged in one. If it is not less, if we assume it is even the same, what shall we have to do? We shall have to provide a force infinitely in excess of that which we have ever provided on any single occasion in our history except that of the South African war. We shall have to provide a large force in the field who will be pitted against a regular well-trained European Army. We shall not only have to put it in the field, but we shall have to reinforce it and keep it adequately supplied; and if there is one lesson which, to my mind, was more clearly taught than another by the mobilisation at the commencement of the last war it was this, that in order to mobilise satisfactorily and with advantage, you must have an ample number of units and an ample Reserve. I challenge the right hon. gentleman to contradict me if I say that if you follow the policy adumbrated by the hon. member for Oldham, and put the Army back on a seven and five years' basis of enlistment, even keeping the whole of the units of the Army at their present numbers, you would have a Reserve entirely inadequate to the demands of war in India.

Sir C. Dilke: There was, as regards India, a certain contradiction in the arguments of the Secretary of State. The right hon. gentleman admitted that recent circumstances allowed of some relaxation of the effort which this country had hitherto been making; but he said that the Home Government must comply with the demands of the Government of India, and that in any war on the Indian frontier we should want a force not less than which we sent to South Africa. Were the Government basing their standard for the Regular Army on the supposition that 320,000 men would have to be sent to India? Where was such a force to operate? It was not to repel an invasion of India, according to the Prime Minister, but to defend the frontier of Afghanistan. But no power could transport such a force across the deserts of Afghanistan. The Government must be contemplating some imaginary state of things which had not yet even come into sight. For generations the Indian Government had been pointing out that Afghanistan might be attacked; but it was not, and never had been, possible for this country to place on the Russian frontier of Afghanistan a force superior in efficiency and numbers to that of Russia. What defended Afghanistan was Russia's fear of venturing into such a hornets' nest; and if she did, we should have ample time for preparation. It had always been admitted that it was impossible for Russia to cross those Afghan deserts unless her armies were accompanied step by step by the railway. The statement that we must be prepared with a force of 320,000 men for the defence of the Indian frontier would not bear investigation for a moment. He thought that the right hon. baronet the member for Berwick conceded too much, however, in saying that we might await attack in India. We could not safely stand by and see Afghanistan eaten up by Russia.

Sir E Grey: The right hon. gentleman is now dealing with the outbreak of war. I was speaking of the difference between a forward policy and the maintenance of the "status quo" as a policy before the outbreak of war.

Sir C. Dilke said that he agreed that it would be fatal to divide Afghanistan with Russia and bring our frontiers together; the transport difficulty was our defence, for we could not resist Russia by a direct attack on her frontier. The Indian difficulty was advanced as the sole measure of the strength of our Regular Army; but the Government presented two inconsistent oracles on the subject. When it was suggested the Regular Army at home should be reduced, the Indian difficulty was paraded; but when the Government failed to produce a scheme that would place any adequate force in India, the Indian difficulty receded into the background. He admitted that the view on the Opposition side of the House with reference to the Militia was not uniform. Some hon. members thought that the Militia in its present form would be of greater value for service abroad, while others refused to make the admission that an improved Militia would be barred out from reinforcement of India in time of war. It was recognised that there were now among the garrisons of India a large force of men that could be liberated by substituting for them troops that were not of the first quality. If the right hon. gentlemen were prepared to meet many members of the Opposition in adopting the Militia, not as a second string to his bow, but as a main portion of his territorial Army, they would be prepared also to meet him by improving the quality of the Militia. He hoped that nothing would be said in the course of these debates to check or weaken our diplomacy by showing alarm in this country on the Indian frontier subject. He was sorry to hear a suggestion in the course of the debate last week by an hon. member opposite that the defence of India might be confided to the Asiatic troops of an allied nation. That was a suggestion which, he was sorry to say, had been taken up by responsible and weighty organs in the Press, though it was a suggestion, which, having been made, should be repudiated by the House. (Cheers.) This country might have the greatest possible admiration for the Japanese troops, and might show acquiescence with the policy of the Government in forming an alliance with Japan. But in the great problem of the defence of the Indian frontier he urged that we should not be dependent on the army of another Power. (Cheers.) We should be dependent upon our own right arm, and India must be defended by ourselves. (Hear, hear.) It was certain that no sane Government in Russia would run the enormous risk of plunging into a hornets' nest in Afghanistan for the chance of embarrassing us at so great a distance from her frontier. Russia must be prepared for any alliances that we might make, for a loss of credit entailed by such an operation, for the financial disaster which might be produced, and it would have to count in the future on the certain hostility of Afghanistan. Russia would have to count also upon our support of of Afghanistan with money and officers, and it would be sheer lunacy on the part of the directors of Russian policy if Russia was led to attempt an attack upon India through Afghanistan. In any case it must be a slow action, needing years to accomplish. No one could pretend that there was absolute agreement on both sides of the House among those who had given attention to this problem, and he did not agree with the hon. member for Oldham that it was now possible to revert to the particular terms of military service which he had suggested in his speech. Perhaps the right hon. gentleman would show how the proposals with regard to the Army now before the House could be reconciled with the arguments which he advanced last session on the subject of the Indian danger. Personally, he had always believed that the Indian danger was enormously exaggerated last year for the purposes of debate. (Hear hear.)

Mr. C. Hobhouse said: As regards the requirements of India it was well to bear in mind that the pretensions of Russia had always been in advance of the reality. The Russian forces in Manchuria were exaggerated by the Russian newspapers; but the Japanese refused to be misled by their representations. In the same way we must take care not to allow ourselves to be unduly frightened by the bugbear of Russian strength on the Indian frontier, or we might be led into making unnecessary preparations against phantom enemies.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman: We are told we must have a huge Army and a great Reserve, and a great reservoir of power for the defence of the North-West Frontier. I want to know what are the new facts about the North-West Frontier; how are we to distinguish between prudent watchfulness and restless ambitions? High military authorities have laughed at the fears expressed as to danger in that quarter. A mere shaking of the head will not dispose of these authorities; give us the data to support that shaking of the head. Sir H. Brackenbury—no mean authority—in his evidence given before the Royal Commission on Indian expenditure said the defence of India was already provided for in that quarter and that it would not be necessary or possible for this country to send out a single man more. What, I ask, has caused the change since than declaration made three of four years ago by an eminent authority, a military member of the Council? I am afraid there are large and ambitious views taken which—I will not say encourage—but certainly lead up to the whole idea of this exceptional danger to the North-West Frontier. We hear that as many men will have to be sent in case of a war in that quarter as went to South Africa; and the right hon. gentleman is not content to stop there. I took down his words when he said we must be prepared to have men entering into a contest with the flower of other nations. That is an entirely new conception of the purpose for which our Army exists; and I would ask the Committee to try to put some limit to the cost of our preparation, to the expenditure of money and to the demands for men.

BRITISH TROOPS FOR INDIA.

On Friday, Mr. Buchanan asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the Government of India has asked for an increase of the British troops permanently stationed in India; that is the increased number of troops asked for; and has this request been agreed to by the Government.

Mr. Brodrick: The question of the addition of certain units to complete the field army in India for mobilisation has been raised by the Indian Government, but the details are still under consideration.

THE MANUFACTURE OF WAR MATERIAL IN INDIA.

On Wednesday, April, 5.—Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India: If he will ascertain how many factories in India are at present engaged in the manufacture of war material and the number of Europeans and natives respectively employed in these factories.

Mr. Brodrick: I informed the honourable member on March 23 that there are at present 11 factories in India engaged in the manufacture of war material. I will inquire of the Government of India as to the number of Europeans and of natives employed in the factories.

GREAT BRITAIN AND AFGHANISTAN.

Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the agreement entered into by the British Government and the Ameer of Afghanistan as the result of the recent British Mission to Cabul, together with other papers connected with the Mission, will be laid before Parliament at an early date; whether he will give a general indication of the contents of the agreement; and whether it differs in any material respect from the previous agreement existing between the British Government and the late Ameer.

Mr. Brodrick said: I propose shortly to lay on the table of the House a translation of the agreement recently concluded with the Ameer of Afghanistan, together with such papers as are necessary to elucidate it. The purport of the agreement, as has already been stated in another place, is merely to continue and confirm agreements which existed between the British Government and the late Ameer.

NORTHERN TERRITORY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

CHAMBER OF MANUFACTURES EXHIBITION.

What may be considered an ideal show a fair number of exhibits, though small in quantity—is one in the western wing of the building from the Northern Territory. It is quite a coincidence that the exhibits were available for the present occasion. Although for years past it has been the desire of the secretary to the Minister controlling the Northern Territory (Mr. F. E. Benda) to establish a small museum of commercial products of the Territory, it is only within the last few months that the necessary office space was secured. So soon as the accommodation was granted, the secretary, with the approval of the ex-minister (Hon. J. G. Jenkins) wired to the Government Resident at Palmerston for specimens of economic products and the various metals and minerals which abound in our inheritance in the tropical north. No time was lost by the curator of the Botanic Gardens (Mr. Nicholas Holtze) at Palmerston in getting together the small collection to be augmented at a later date, and sending them along by the first steamer which arrived just about the period the Chamber of Manufactures made a request to the minister to be represented at the exhibition. In viewing the exhibits one cannot help reflecting on the immense possibilities of our northern dependency, and at the same time regretting that the large tracts of rich agricultural lands cannot be turned to profitable account simply for the want of the necessary labour to compete with the world's markets. The quality of the starch food products appear to be of splendid sample, and when manufactured for use should meet all requirements for the good and thrifty housewife. The fibres, both for rope and dress material and other requirements, are according to all accounts, equal to those produced in any part of the universe. The cotton is of a silk-like texture, and specimens forwarded to London and submitted to examination were reported upon by Professor Wyndham Dunstan, F.R.S., Director of the Imperial Institute at South Kensington. The result of the examination of the cotton is given in a report to the Board of Trade on cotton cultivation in the British Empire and Egypt, and is as follows:—"In the Northern Territory of South Australia experiments indicate that cotton can be grown in certain places. A sample of the produce of a small-scale trial has been received at the Imperial Institute, and is of good quality, being of satisfactory colour and fairly long staple. This sample was valued by brokers at 8 1-2d. per lb. (February, 1904)."

The bowstring, sisal, and other hemps are of a standard that, if, the magic wand "capital" were permitted, could soon turn the debit balance of the Northern Territory into a credit channel. A duplicate set of samples of cotton and fibres was forwarded to the Agent-General's office in London, and is referred to in our London letter appearing in our issue of March 13th. The representatives of the geological side of the Territory are gold, silver, tin, wolfram, and copper ores; also stream tin and the recently discovered tin ore, containing the rare acids tantalic and niobic. The exhibits are centred by neatly framed photographs, which picture some of the economic plants—a foot-note to each gives their respective ages, from which can be learned the rapid growth of these tropical plants. There are also fine views of the magnificent waterways which abound on our northern coast, navigable for many miles inland. These, if required, could readily be used to irrigate the rich alluvial lands stretching out from the banks of the rivers; but a rainfall, averaging annually between 60 to 80 in., hardly needs an auxiliary.—"The Register" (S. A.)

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

GERMANY AND MOROCCO.

THE KAISER AT TANGIER.

The German Emperor arrived off Tangier about eight o'clock last Friday morning. On the appearance of the liner "Hamburg" and her escort in the bay salutes were fired by the shore batteries and the French cruisers "Du Chayla" and "Lanois."

According to the arrangements made his Majesty should have landed at once. The representatives of the Sultan and the members of the Diplomatic Body were on the pier waiting to receive his Majesty, and when a boat put out from the "Hamburg" and made for the landing-place it was generally supposed that the Emperor was himself in it. It proved, however, to contain a high Court official, who came to present his august master's excuses and regrets that, owing to the rough sea, he would defer his landing until a later hour. This news caused great disappointment, and as the time wore on, many of those waiting on the pier, including all the members of the Diplomatic Body except the German, went off. Meanwhile the German Chargé d'Affaires went on board the "Hamburg, and the commander of the French cruiser "Du Chayla" also went on the liner to pay his respects to the imperial visitor.

It was not till a quarter to 12 that his Majesty went ashore, attended by a brilliant suit. He was welcomed by Mulai Abd-el-Malek, the Sultan's uncle, with whom his Majesty conversed for some time. Deputations of leading Moors and of the German residents who were assembled on the pier were then presented, the latter handing his Majesty an address welcoming him to Morocco and expressing their sentiments of unchanging loyalty. In reply the Emperor said:—

"I am happy to greet in you the devoted pioneers of German industry and trade who are helping me in the task of always upholding in a free country the interests of the mother country." His Majesty went on to thank his countrymen for the reception they had prepared for him, and expressed the hope that his visit would produce a good effect in advancing German trade and interests in the country, the sovereignty and integrity of which he trusted would be maintained.

Owing to the uncertainty as to the time of the Emperor's landing the members of the diplomatic body were not on the pier when his Majesty arrived.

The presentations and speeches concluded, a start was made for the German Legation. The trumpeters of the Moorish troops drawn up at the customs House sounded a fanfare as the cortege passed. On its reaching the Sokko square it was a welcomed by the tribesmen assembled there with a grand exhibition of "powder play" while the Sultan's band played. The crowds of natives and foreign residents along the route gave the Emperor a most cordial welcome.

A great reception was held at the German Legation, where the foreign Ministers and Chargés d'affaires and a number of Moorish personages, including El Menebhi and the principal members of the German colony, were presented. On the conclusion of the presentations his Majesty withdrew with the German Chargé d'Affaires and had another long conversation with Abd-el-Malek.

The British, Spanish, and Italian Ministers, who had arrived late, were subsequently presented to his Majesty, and another interesting presentation was that of Capt. Fournier, the French military instructor to the Moorish garrison of Tangier. His Majesty left the Legation at half-past one.

The "Times" Tangier correspondent describes the occasion as an immense political demonstration. The Emperor's visit lasted only two hours; he then reembarked in the "Hamburg," and crossed the straits to Gibraltar, where he landed in the evening, and dined with Sir George White, the Governor.

STATEMENT BY M. DELCASSE.

In reply to a question by M. Decrais in the Senate on March 31, M. Delcasse made an exhaustive statement relative to French policy in Morocco, the speech having special significance at the moment of the Kaiser's visit to Tangier.

M. Delcasse, who said he was glad of the opportunity of explaining which M. Decrais had afforded him, said nothing in the way in which France had carried out the Agreements of April 8 and Oct. 3, 1904, could explain the recriminations made by the German Press, for the action of France is proceeding exactly in the same conditions as had been set forth at the tribune of the two Chambers. It maintains the same character and is directed to the same end. Having mentioned the circumstances in which the agreements were entered into, M. Delcasse continued his speech the salient points of which were the following:—

The Mediterranean Powers recognise that France by reason of her position in Algeria, must occupy a special position in Morocco. Article 2 of the Anglo-French declaration expresses that very clearly. That article defines perfectly the true character of our action in Morocco without any possibility of a false interpretation on the part of the moorish Government or the other Powers. Can our action in any way affect the treaties concluded between Morocco and other Powers? On that point no doubt can exist for any Power, however nervous it may be. Article 4 of the Anglo-French Convention gives the economic interests of the Powers complete security.

The Franco-Spanish Agreement of October 1904 by which, in exchange for the recognition by France of her position and commercial interests, Spain adhered to the Anglo-French Convention, leaves Article 4 of the Anglo-French Convention intact. Better still, it confirms it, and I may be permitted to add what I have said before, that, by Article 4, we forestalled and dissipated the legitimate apprehensions of the Powers which have trade relations with Morocco, and which henceforth are interested in the success of our task of civilisation, since the development of business in Morocco depends on its security. The text of the Agreement is formal, and provides for no exception, thus excluding all possibility of misunderstanding. It has been asked whether the Anglo-French Treaty has been submitted to the Sultan. Certainly; this was done at the very outset, and one proof, among others, is the loan which at the beginning of June we made to the Sultan, who in return gave us the Customs receipts.

We have fulfilled our obligations liberally, while the Maghzen was powerless to fulfil its own. Have we taken advantage of that as was our right? No; out of friendship for the Maghzen, and also from true understanding of our own interests, we prefer to show it the dangers of the situation, which could only be averted by the aid of France, a Power more than any other interested in seeing Morocco under the Sultan's authority.

It is admitted that we are encountering at Fez the resistance of persons who are interested in the maintenance of the present state of things or of persons who have not grasped the real scope of our action. But that has not prevented the Maghzen from begging us itself to indicate indispensable reforms and from soliciting our proposals and our advice, which it declared its desire to follow. Such is the task our Legation is working at this moment. It is declared with complacency that I do not understand that it will encounter great difficulties. The most serious, however, are those which might come from France. It is not that I have been under any delusion in regard to the resistance we might meet with at Fez, but I say that our resolution cannot be modified because our interest is opposed to it. The Maghzen will have at once our good wishes and our strength. Manifold experiences have convinced it that we have been seeking no pretext, no reason even for widening the maturely elaborated, carefully studied programme of our Moroccan policy. Let it not doubt our steadfast will to realise it. And you may legitimately hope, that without infringing any right, without impairing any interest, France will succeed in assuring her influence in this western basin of the Mediterranean, where it becomes more and more apparent that a particularly fruitful soils for our expansion and our activity lies.

Cheers greeted the conclusion of M. Delcasse's important pronouncement.

Berlin, April 2 "Standard."—The "Lokalanzeiger" publishes the following report of a speech which the German Emperor delivered at Tangier, at a private assembly of the German colony:—

It is a pleasure to me to meet the pioneers of German enterprise in Morocco, and to tell you that have done your duty: You must remain united, and continue to do your duty under the protection of your Emperor. Germany has extensive interests in Morocco, and German trade with this country is increasing. I shall spare no effort to promote our commercial relations with Morocco, and this policy can only be carried out if all countries enjoy equality of treatment, and if the Sultan's suzerainty and the independence of Morocco are maintained. My visit to Tangier is intended to demonstrate the independence of Morocco.

The "Vossische Zeitung" states that, in conversation with individual members of the German colony, the Emperor said:—

There must be freedom of trade in an independent country like Morocco. I shall do my utmost to maitain absolute equality of treatment for all countries carrying on commerce with Morocco. There must be no predominant influence here.

The Emperor, in this remarkable utterance, has committed himself personally to energetic opposition to French policy in Morocco. When his words are communicated to the Moroccans, as they certainly will be, by German residents in Tangier, they will inevitably stimulate resistance to French control over Moroccan affairs. Nor is the imperial declaration, that there must be no predominant influence in Morocco, likely to promote an amicable settlement of the differences which exist between France and Germany regarding Moroccan affairs.

The "Berliner Post" in an inspired communication, says:—M. Delcasse has not treated the Morocco Question as one concerning France and Germany, and we fully agree with his attitude. We ourselves desire to emphasize the principle that we have no need to negotiate with France regarding our interests in Morocco, but solely with the Sultan of Morocco. We have no reason to compromise the independence of the Sultan and his Government by negotiating with France regarding Moroccan affairs. Other countries have an equal interest in the maintenance of the independence of Morocco, which alone can render commercial equality certain.

St. Petersburg, April 2.—Commenting on the possible results of the German Emperor's visit to Tangier, the "Russ," which is often inspired by the Foreign Office, describes the visit as an event calculated to entail political consequences of the greatest importance, possibly leading to a regrouping of the Western European Powers.

Our last extract on this subject must be the following interesting communication from the Berlin correspondent of the Standard (April 4):—

The intentions of the German Government in Morocco are assuming a definite shape. It seems to have been assumed too early in some quarters that the German Emperor is making a personal campaign in that country, and that he has already committed a blunder. The fact is that the German Government is bent either upon squeezing concessions out of France in return for a recognition of French predominance in Morocco, or upon dealing directly with the Sultan if M. Delcasse should refuse to be drawn into negotiations. I have the best authority for stating that the German Government is following a carefully prepared policy in the matter.

My informant not only puts the German view of the Moroccan affair in a very forcible light, but he shows that, so far from having made a blunder in Morocco the German Emperor is pursuing a deliberate policy on behalf of the German Government and holds some strong cards in his hand. He has made it quite clear that France never consulted the interest of Germany with regard to Morocco, although she took England, Spain and Italy into her confidence. M. Delcasse has admitted this much. Now, it is hardly possible to pretend that the omission of Germany was unintentional. It is well-known at least to the British Foreign Office, that in Lord Salisbury's time negotiations about Morocco were on foot for a long period, and Germany's great interests in the country were always acknowledged. So, then, the action of France amounted to snub. The Emperor has returned the snub deliberately, finding a suitable occasion in unwarranted statement of M. St. Rene Taillandier to the Sultan that he came with a mandate from Europe. But the matter does not rest there. France can still come to a settlement with Germany, but she must first state her position, as she should have done a year ago; and then Germany will negotiate. That means that Germany can get a "quid pro quo."

But if France remains obdurate? Then Germany will proceed to negotiate a treaty directly with the Sultan, ignoring France altogether. It rests with France, therefore, to avoid further friction by behaving towards Germany as she has already behaved towards Italy and Spain.

This is a deliberate policy, and the strength of Germany's position should not be too lightly esteemed.

THE STATE OF RUSSIA.

April 1.—A "Times" St Petersburg correspondent says that the moment when there is a general demand for the convocation of a National Assembly, the Minister of the Interior has announced that the task of preparing such a measure is beyond his strength. The announcement has produced a deplorable impression, which his promise to hurry the work through the Council of Ministers has failed to allay. It is rumoured that M. Bouliguine is resigning.

According to the "Novoe Vremya," the Holy Synod has proposed an ecclesiastical council to elevate and purify the Church which since the days of Peter the Great has been reduced to the role of a cog-wheel in the machinery of the Empire.

April 2.—The "Times" correspondent telegraphed yesterday:—The prospect of internal peace, which was brightened by the expected convocation of representatives of the people, is again obscured by the lowering clouds of reaction and repression. The Press raises a chorus of censure on M. Bouliguine for the inexplicable postponement of his commission. The "Novoe Vremya" calculates that there will be a delay of a year and a half, and gravely points out the danger of this course, especially as the war raises certain questions too onerous for the Government to solve. The "Russ" declares that an assembly must be convoked, as that is the only way of setting the unrest and restoring Russia's credit, without which it is impossible to prolong the war.

But the Czar appears ill-disposed to listen to advice except from reactionary courtiers. Repression is proceeding apace in all parts of the empire—the Baltic and Volga provinces, the Caucasus, and Poland. The only exception is Finland, and this is due to the intercession of the Empress-Dowager.

As the result of the forthcoming ecclesiastical council, the Orthodox Church expects to be freed from the thraldom of the bureaucracy as represented by M. Pobiedonostzeff. According to a letter from Mgr. Antonius, Bishop of Narva, published to-day, the Council will aim at the restoration of the Patriarchate, which has been abolished since the time of the Patriarch Nikon.

April 3.—The following reports are to hand:—

Warsaw, April 2.—A serious conflict between the military and the Socialists occurred at half-past seven this evening in Dzika Street. The Jewish Socialist society known as the Bund organised a demonstration. Troops arrived to disperse the gathering and fired into the crowd, killing two persons and wounding seven. Other disturbances are reported. According to later information four men were killed and 40 wounded. The crowd removed all but nine of the wounded, two of whom were women. They were taken to hospital, and it is expected that two of them will die. The dead and wounded are all Jews.

Lodz, April 1.—A bomb attack has been made on M. Szabalowicz, Commissary of Police, who was dangerously injured. His assailant was wounded by a policeman and has been removed to hospital. The explosion was so violent that all the windows of the neighbouring houses were broken. The commissary's feet were blown to pieces. He was also severely wounded in the breast, and it is feared that his injuries will prove fatal. M. Szabalowicz was an object of especial hatred on the part of Socialists on account of his having killed one of their number during the disturbances at Lodz in December last.

April, 4.—Arrests of Anarchists continue.

A thousand members of the medical profession assembled in Moscow to discuss measures for combating the cholera, have been permitted, after great hesitation, to hold meetings. Several cases of cholera are reported in the adjoining province of Vladimir. In the course of the opening address at the medical congress Dr. Telpatevski said that hitherto the question had been "Does the Government trust in the people?" but now the times were changed and the question was loudly asked Have the people still confidence in the Government? In conclusion, the president asked those present to rise to their feet as a mark of respect for the memory of the victim of Jan. 22.

April 5.—"Reuter" telegraphs:—

St. Petersburg, April 4.—In view of the expected epidemic of cholera one of the resolutions privately adopted by the Moscow Medical Congress is calculated to cause some dismay. The members decided not to take part in any medical commissions or to aid in carrying out the decisions of such commissions. They resolved that it was impossible adequately to exercise their profession under the present political conditions, and that it was necessary to convene a national assembly on the basis of universal suffrage without distinction of sex, religion, or nationality. The immediate cessation of the war was also demanded.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Times" says:—

The restoration of the Patriarchate is hailed by the prelates as a token of a forthcoming religious revival. The present Metropolitan of St. Petersburg will probably be elected. The establishment of the Patriarchate involves the effacement of M. Pobiedonostzeff.

April 6.—It is reported that a stranger, disguised as a colonel of Cossacks, was arrested in the palace at Tsarskoe Selo on Monday, and that two small bombs were found concealed in his clothing.

A "Times" St. Petersburg correspondent says that attacks on the police are becoming so frequent that a secret circular has been issued forbidding any mention of them unless the rank of the victim is lower than that of assistant police master.

The resignation of M. Pobiedonostzeff, Procurator of the Holy Synod, is confirmed by the Slovo. It is regarded as signifying the emancipation of the Church from bureaucratic thraldom.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The executive committee of the Hungarian parliamentary coalition has, the Vienna correspondent of the "Times" says on April 2, almost scornfully rejected the negative compromise drafted last week under the auspices of M. de Szogyeny-Marich—no extraordinary military estimates and no Magyar commands for two years. The situation is, therefore, again adrift without a helmsman and without a helm, no port in sight, but rocks in plenty. The King is expected back here to-morrow, anything but encouraged by the outcome of his continuous efforts. He holds firmly to his conviction that it is the duty of the Crown to save the lasting interests of the Hungarian nation from the well-meant but dangerous operations of Chauvinistic tinkers. For the sake of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, for the sake of the dynasty, and, above all, for the sake of Hungary herself, I cannot and will not give way, the venerable ruler has exclaimed a dozen times at Buda-Pesth.

In a later communication (April 5) the correspondent adds:—The Emperor Francis Joseph returned this evening to Vienna after 10 days of fruitless effort to solve the Hungarian crisis. The collapse of the last attempt at a compromise has evoked much recrimination, but has elicited the interesting fact that the military authorities have not waited for full parliamentary sanction for the extraordinary military and naval estimates before placing orders and signing contracts.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William left Tangier on March 31 for Gibraltar, where he landed to dine with Sir George White. At the banquet Sir George White proposed the health of King Edward and of the Emperor in an impressive speech. Over 40 guests sat down to dinner, after which Lady White held a reception, which was a most brilliant function. The Convent Gardens were illuminated, as were the ships of the fleet.

The Emperor was greatly pleased with the manner in which the Artillery band played a well-chosen programme, and honoured Band-master E. J. Else by shaking hands with him and congratulating him. His Imperial Majesty expressed great gratification at the attentions shown him by Sir George and Lady White, and remained at the Convent until after one o'clock.

At 11 o'clock on April 1 the Emperor landed and visited the new Military Hospital, afterwards driving through the town to the North Front and the Eastern Beach. At six o'clock his Majesty sailed for Port Mahon on the way to Naples. Previous to sailing the Emperor, accompanied by the Governor-General von Plessen, and Major Agnew, the assistant military secretary, made a minute inspection of the Military Hospital, afterwards driving to Europe Point and then back to the landing-place. His Majesty did not drive through the town. The Emperor gave a luncheon party on board the Hamburg, those present being Sir George and Lady White and Miss White, Miss Commerell, the admirals of the fleet and the flag captains, the Colonial Secretary, Major-Gen. Baily, Col. Banfield, Col. Macnamara, M. D., Major Agnew, and the German Consul.

The Hamburg, escorted by the Spanish battleship Numancia and the cruiser Cardenal Cisneras, entered the harbour at Port Mahon, Minorca, and anchored at half-past eight on April 3. The town and the shipping in the harbour were hung with flags. The Emperor disembarked from the Hamburg at half-past 10, and, accompanied by the representative of the King of Spain, the Mayor, and the German Consul, went to pay a visit to the Captain General of the Balearic Islands. His Majesty proceeded to the cemetery, where he laid a wreath on the tomb of the late Herr von Bunsen. At noon his Majesty returned on board, after passing through the town of Villa Carlos, San Luis, and Mahon, the streets of which were decked with flags, and presented a very animated appearance. The Emperor was heartily cheered by the inhabitants. The Hamburg passed out of the harbour about half-past four. The Emperor stood on the bridge, gazing at the beautiful panorama of the port and its surroundings as the steamer left, amid the enthusiastic cheers of the people assembled to witness his departure. The Emperor, in taking leave, said he hoped to come again next year.

The Emperor arrived at Naples at a quarter to 10 on April 5, escorted by the cruiser Friedrich Karl. His Majesty was greeted by a salute from the Italian squadron and by the cheers of the crews. The town and shipping were decked with flags and a great crowd assembled to witness the arrival of the imperial visitor.

The issue of a new German Imperial loan of £15,000,000 at three and a half per cent. was announced in Berlin on April 3. The price of issue is, 100'50.

The "Freisinnige Zeitung" calls attention to a new agitation initiated by the German Navy League in favour of a still more rapid increase of the German Navy than has hitherto been demanded by that aggressive organisation. It is now proposed that the construction of new warships shall be expedited to such an extent that, within seven years from the present date, Germany will possess a navy consisting of 48 first class battleships, 24 first class cruisers, and 120 first class sea-going torpedo-boats. This programme of naval construction would involve an annual increase of approximately £12,000,000 in the naval expenditure of the German Empire. The "Freisinnige Zeitung" denounces the propaganda of the Navy League as a dangerous agitation.

FRANCE.

The general discussion on the separation of the churches and the State still continues in the Chamber of Deputies. On April 3 M. Ribot spoke for two hours in pessimistic strain. His main argument was that separation would be and excellent measure if only France were ripe for it and if the present Bill were not a measure of riprisals which in no way corresponded to the true interests of the country.

The proceedings in the Senate were more interesting. In connection with the discussion of the foreign affairs estimates the question of the suppression of the Embassy to the Vatican was made the theme of some violent attacks upon the Government. Delcasse, who was present, refused to enter into any discussion as to the causes of the supression of the embassy recalling the fact that the diplomatic rupture had been approved by a parliamentary majority. In reply to a direct interruption by M. Clemenceau, he said that the lease affecting the Vatican Embassy was cancelled on Dec. 31 last.

It seems that a veritable plot, the object of which, however, has not yet been well ascertained, has been discovered in Paris by the French police. Some few days ago, says the correspondent of the "Standard," 500 complete uniforms of the Infantry of the Line were seized by the house of Capt. Tamburini, who was formerly garrisoned at St. Lo, and who, being on leave of absence to recruit his health, had hired a small villa at 6 Rue de l'Alma, at Courbevoie. In continuing their researches, the police last night and to-day seized many thousands of cartridges in an isolated house forming part of a rag-picker's colony at Puteaux. It is affirmed that the police also discovered elsewhere the rifles completing the military outfit M. Chenebenoit, the examining magistrate, issued a summons against Capt Tamburini. He brought before the magistrate and, after being examined in the presence of his counsel, Mme. Ogras, was incarcerated at the police depot. A non-commissioned officer, named Vrina, Tamburini's father-in-law, has also been arrested. M. Chenebenoit also examined a certain M. Meyer, at whose house a considerable quantity of ammunition—eight thousand cartridges, it is said—was seized. M. Vrina is the proprietor of a cafe situated at 6 Place Charras, at Courbevoie.

A "Reuter" telegram says it is believed that the affair is one resembling in its general outlines the Malet conspiracy of 1812.

The "Temps" says there is no doubt as to the serious character of the plot, and that sensational incidents are likely to arise from its discovery, by reason of the large number of important political personages who will probably be found to be implicated.

PORTUGAL.

The Portuguese Cortes were formally opened by King Carlos on April 3. Senhor Pereira de Miranda, Minister of the Interior, presented the royal speech to the King, who read it. His Majesty said:—My relations with foreign Powers are good. Acceding to the kind invitation of the King and Queen of England, the Queen and I paid a visit to London last autumn. The affectionate welcome and enthusiastic reception extended to us by the British Sovereigns and by the inhabitants of London have left a feeling of ineffaceable gratitude in our hearts. Queen Alexandra has just given us a signal proof of her esteem by her recent visit to Lisbon. The cheers with which she was greeted and which everywhere followed her are vivid in the memories of all. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught also honoured us with a visit.

Passing through France on our visit to England the Queen and I spent some days in Paris, where we received at the hands of the President of the Republic the French Government and the French people a most cordial welcome, and we are grateful for these significant demonstrations of the cordiality which characterises the relations between France and Portugal. We have recently received a singular proof of esteem from the German Emperor in his visit to Lisbon. We were deeply touched by the high honour paid us, and by the proof that the bonds of friendship between Germany and Portugal had been strengthened to the advantage and development of their common interests. During my absence on my voyage my brother represented me at the christening of the Crown Prince of Italy, a nation with which we are on terms of cordial friendship Arbitration treaties have been signed with Great Britain and the United States while other treaties are being negotiated.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, April 24, 1905.

1 It is notified for information that the "Presidency Medal" Competition will be fired for on the G I P Ry Volunteers Range at Ghat Cooper on Thursday next, the 27th instant at 6-45 a. m. Members competing must wear uniform. No Side Arms. Rifles to be used as issued.

The following marksmen are eligible to compete:—Qr-Mr Sergt J E Keens, Cr-Sergt-Instr of Musky J H Dowling, Cr Sergts P J Boyle, A Irvine, J A Mackinnon, P R Soundy, Sergts M Veevers, E S Lyon, A D'Silva, J Gillespie, Corpls F Gidney, G Clarke, H Williams, R J Byrne, Lce Corpls L D Burns, J Paterson, W C Shepherds, W T Bell, E Wenning, Cyclists A W Scott, W M Patrick, Volunteers A C Otto, A Johnstone, R Silkirk, B H Stockbridge, C O'Donoghue, N Sampson and C A Cooke.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, April 7.

THE GOOD SAMARITAN.

Every now and then we hear from the front stories which show that whatever may be the feelings of Russia and Japan towards each other as nations, the utmost good fellowship characterises the relations of the soldiers themselves, whenever a lull in the fighting permits of its display. So far, however, we have heard nothing quite so romantic as an adventure which Sir John Morillyon Wilson described at dinner one night to Sir William Napier. He described how he lay upon a battlefield in the Peninsula, fast bleeding to death, when a fierce-looking warrior came towards him, apparently to administer the coup de grace. Instead of doing so, he picked up the prostrate warrior, propped him against a gun-carriage, gave him a cordial, then passed on. Sir John had never since seen his saviour. "Don't you know his name?" asked Sir William Napier. Wilson regretted that he did not. "I can tell you," went on the other, "it was William Napier."

THE TWO EXTREMES.

In one column of the paper we read that the surgeons have discovered a new disease, at present incurable: in the next column is the story that another man restores life to "dead" animals. These things always do present extremes. It was so when Sir Kenelm Digby was a force. Simple ailments were incurable but he could work miracles, he believed with his wonderful "Sympathetic ointment." And this was how you had to make it:—"Take mosse of a ded man's hed 2 onc., man's greace, 1 onc., mummia, man's blood of each half an onc., linseed oyle 22 onc., oyle of roses, bolearminick of each an onc, bet them together in a mortar till it be fine leeke an oyntment, keep it in a box." Then all you wanted was the weapon with which a man had been stricken. This you anointed with the ointment, pressed to the wound, and, hey presto, the man was whole again—or, according to specification should be.

STAGE AND SOCIETY.

In the interesting interview apublished in this week, Lady Jeune mentions that actresses are now received as a matter of course in Society A number of them have taken their station there by marriage. If the peerages told all the truth it would be found that many of the noblest families in England have the blood of actresses in them. But, after all, we must have altered for the better in the present generation, or else Hortense Schneider was wholly wrong in her estimate of English Society. Some one asked her what devilry possessed her to bring over here all her most risque and unexpurgated plays when she visited London thirty years ago. "I do it on purposes," she answered. "The English, who dare not have naughty thing in their own language, are delighted to get any amount of impropriety in French. It pleases them doubly; they enjoy it, and censure it afterwards." That argument, at any rate, is happily inapplicable to present-day affairs in the dramatic world.

DEEDS AND WORDS.

If any man gets the actual atmosphere for sensational novels, he is Mr. Rider Haggard, who has just been in another rough-and-tumble with death. He has lived quite a number of the experiences with which his glowing pages are enriched. It was in Mexico that one of these adventures developed. With a friend he was carrying out a great quantity of silver dollars to the Santa Fe mine, and stayed a night at the house of a hospitable resident. Natives got wind of the treasure, and determined to have it. They came at dead of night to the house, and were heard stealthily climbing the wall beneath the window. Twice they must have been very near entry—and death from the traveller's revolvers; and twice they fell back into the garden. Then they give it up; wall and watch-dogs were too much for them. But there must have been material for the novelist while the little siege lasted.

THE WORLD IN ARMS.

A Teufelsdrockh, sitting alone with the stars, would laugh were it suggested that merely Morocco and a quibble about its commercial doorway could possibly embroil England, France, Spain, and Germany. But what formed the ground for the most tremendous military expedition known to history—Napoleon's invasion of Russia? Nominally it was a dispute as to tariffs! England was already at war with America; the war of the Peninsula was at its height; but Napoleon hurled France, Germany, and Italy upon Russia. Sweeden was bought over to fealty to the latter! England joined in, and there was practically the whole world in arms. Nations sometimes act as swiftly as individuals. Count de Rayneval, the French Charge d' Affaires at St. Petersburg, was entertaining diplomatic friends in his office one bright morning, when suddenly the secretary stalked into his room, and without preface, said, "Citizen of France" the Republic is declared." That was the first warning in Russia.

SWIFTER THAN EAGLES.

It takes a long time to establish peace, but a war comes like a thunder cloud in a clear sky in summer. Those of us whose memories go back to the summer of 1870 remember still the extraordinary declaration of the French Prime Minister, M. Ollivier. He justified the reduction of French conscripts by ten thousand saying, "The Government has no uneasiness whatsoever; at no epoch was the peace of Europe more assured. We have developed liberty in order to assure peace. . . ." That was on the second day of July. Seventeen days later the French declaration of war on Germany was delivered in Berlin, and before the month had run out, French and Prussian soldiers lay dead along the frontier from the first engagements in that terrible war.

A BOVINE EPICURE.

Were the price which your fishmonger demands accepted as criterion, it might be inferred that salmonanglers are finding fish unusually coy this year. Perhaps, however, there are other causes, and those not commercial. The best of men may lose a fish when the battle is ended, and the giant safely on the bank. It happened some four years ago the then Duke of Westminster had a party of guests up at Loch More. A successful angler landed a fine salmon, and concealed it in the bracken while he waded in for further trophies. Upon his return not a trace of his salmon could he find. Very naturally he ridiculed the suggestion of the keepers that the cows were responsible. But they laid another fish upon the grass, and watched. Presently an innocent-looking cow lurched up, gave one snuff at the salmon, then ate it, head, tail, bones, and all.

MANY INVENTIONS.

The study of dialects interests even those who know no more of the subject than comes to him who listens as he gets about his native land; and there be many mysteries upon which Prof. Wright might enlighten us. How does it happen, one wonders, that that guttural "r" of the Northumbrian is impossible to all but himself or a North German or Frenchman? Why does a Midlander make butter sound like footer? Your Lancastrian calls his Mayor the murr; never says she, but hoo; despises ain't, and sticks to amn't; and, desiring you to close one eye, invites you to "tint oоun ee." He talks rapidly; so does the Yorkshireman; the Cumbrian drawls in long metre: London gabbles twenty to the dozen; Bedfordshire would delight the slowest shorthand-writer.

THE AWAKENING.

Typhoid seems to have been practically mastered at Lincoln, but so long as a vestige of the malady remains, the medical faculty there might do well to remember an experience, of which they keep a record in the Duke of Newcastle's family. Before the days of the railway they sent to town to Sir Mathew Tierney, saying that the Duke was down with typhoid at Clumber. Tierney posted down, only to be told upon arrival that death had occurred two hours earlier. He asked to see the body, and found it already laid out. "By——, though, is he dead?" he exclaimed after a careful, examination. "Fetch me a bucket of brandy." The brandy was brought, and they dipped a sheet in it and wrapped it about the body of the Duke, and rubbed him all over with the liquor. In an hour there were signs of life; in two, he was taking nourishment; and twenty-five years later he was still alive to bless the day in which Tierney posted from London down to Clumber.

A LINK WHICH BINDS.

It takes only a few minutes to get the result of the Boat-race known in most parts of the United Kingdom, but months will elapse before some of the most anxious to know will hear the news. When General Botha was passing with an English escort through Vryheid after the peace conference at Pretoria, a significant evidence was afforded of the hold which the event possesses over those who have had even a remote association with it. The English officer was introduced to General Botha's secretary, Mr. Jacobus de Wet who had been three years at Oxford, and to Mr. Louis Eslem, the General's Aide-de camp, who also was an old University man. Naturally it would be expected that the question uppermost in the minds of the Boers would have been the conference from which their General had newly returned. But no; simultaneously they asked, Who won the Boat-race?

Advice to Mothers!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE WAR.

THE RUSSIAN RETREAT.

CONCENTRATION ON KIRIN.

TOKIO, April 2, 1-15 p.m.

Reports from Manchuria show that the Russians are destroying the railway much more thoroughly than hitherto. The evident inference is that they do not contemplate recovering the situation.

The following official report has been received from the front:—

"Information from natives in the Hai-lung district indicates that the Russians in the eastern section of the field are concentrating on Kirin.

"In the centre section the retreat continues The Russians have burned the railway station at Shwang-miao-tse.

"In the western section the enemy's forces are in some strength at Feng-hwa and the vicinity."

7-45 p.m.

A letter official telegram from the front says:—

"An officers' reconnaissance sent towards Hailung came into collision with 300 of the enemy's cavalry at 2 a.m. on March 28 near Shan chin-tse.

"The enemy's infantry and cavalry who retreated from the direction of Hai-lung numbered some 4,000; about 2,000 are now at Hai-lung.

"Between Shan-chin-tse and Ying-ching which is 35 m les north of Shing-king quantities of cereals are stored at various places

"The condition of the enemy at Kirin and Chang-chun is not materially changed."

April 4, 3-35 p. m.

The following official report has been received from the front:—

"Part of our Kai-yuan column drove the enemy on April 2 out of Ai-shin-kau, which is 33 miles north-east of Kai-yuan. Otherwise the situation is unchanged.

"Our outpost on April 1 handed our 101 men of the Russian sanitary corps. They expressed much gratitude for our treatment of them."

April 5, 4-40 p. m.

The following official report has been received from the front:—

"Part of our Chang-tu column drove the enemy out of Tsu-lu-shu, which is 20 miles north of Chang-tu and from neighbouring places on April 3 and 4, afterwards pushing on to San-tao-kau.

A detachment of ours fired heavily on 500 of the enemy retreating northward along the east side of the railway and dispersed them."

GENERAL KUROKI'S HEADQUARTERS April 1.

Two detachments of Japanese cavalry have just returned after accomplishing the most extensive and dangerous scouting exploit of the war. These detachments were sent north early in January under the leadership of Colonel Naganuma and Major Sasegawa respectively. They numbered each 150 men, but of each party only 100 have returned. The two parties explored the Russian positions west of Mukden, encountering and eluding many bodies of Russian cavalry. They penetrated General Mishchenko's lines and then rode northward, crossing the railway while the battle of Mukden was in progress, and cutting the line and the telegraph. Afterwards they visited Kirin and explored that neighbourhood, finally rejoining the army north of Kai-yuan.

GENERAL OKU'S HEADQUARTERS, April 3.

There is much suffering among the Chinese in the vicinity of Mukden. Scores of villages were destroyed in the recent fighting, and 1000,000 natives are homeless and destitute. The Chinese Government is now feeding and housing 60 000 refugees at Mukden, and is also furnishing them with seed and grain. There is little prospect of good crops, owing to the lack of farm animals and implements. The Japanese are employing thousands of Chinese and are paying them liberally.

A Reuter telegram from Tokio says the military and naval preparations in Japan are continuing. Fresh levies are constantly departing for the front, and the transport lines are extending into Northern Manchuria.—A French correspondent in St. Petersburg says it is rumoured there that the railway from Kharbin to Vladivostok has been cut by Japanese coming from Korea.

General Linevitch telegraphs to the Minister of War:—

"Guchkoff, of the Red Cross, nine sisters of charity, 26 high medical officials, and 65 men of the army medical corps have arrived from Mukden, having been sent to our Cossacks by the Japanese.

"Guchkoff has reported to me that 20 sisters of charity, 30 doctors, and 150 men of the medical-corps have been sent to Chifu en route for Russia.

"Guchkoff has also reported to me that he has left wounded at Mukden General Gannenfeld, 36 officers one doctor, and 1,649 men. At the time of the evacuation of Mukden we left in the hospitals of the Red Cross 460 men sick and wounded, and also 406 sick and wounded Japanese. Our other wounded—one general, 35 officers, 1,189 men—came to the hospitals after the evacuation of Mukden.

"The wounded from the field were brought in by our medical corps and by the Japanese. Guchkoff reports that the Japanese treated our wounded well. The doctors and sisters of charity have not insulted or ill-treated them."

A St. Petersburg Correspondent says:—

There is good reason to believe that General Linevitch intends making a stand much further south than has been generally supposed. He has sent 50,000 men to hold Kirin, and with the remaining 250,000 intrenched at Swan-tsan-hei, near Dan-liao-ho, halfway between Mukden and Kwang-cheng-tsze, the army will be astride the railway disposed in the form of a crescent with the horns pointing north.

The Russians are converting the whole country into a desert so as to impede the march of the Japanese.

The correspondent of the "Russ" believes that the Japanese are marching on Tsitsihar.

A telegram published by the "Novoe Vremya" states that the Japanese movements are admirably screened by cavalry. The Russians are unable to pierce this screen owing to their defective intelligence service. A Japanese force is reported at Harboshan on the Mongolian frontier, abreast of Kwang-cheng-tsze.

A telegram from Kun-tu-leng states that General Linevitch has forbidden the inhabitants of Kharbin, except woman and chidren, to leave to town without special permits. This order has been given to prevent the town from being bereft of its workmen.

Japanese proclamations have reached Kharbin saying that the Japanese army intends to occupy the town about the middle of April.

According to the official statement of the General Staff the total Russian losses at Mukden were between 80,000 and 90,000.

According to a French correspondent in St. Petersburg, the total Russian losses in the was have been approximately 435,000 men. The money loss is estimated at £200,000 000.

General Sakharoff, the War Minister, has replied in the "Russ" to attacks on the military administration. He says he is not responsible for the shortcomings of his predecessors. He is ready to send half-a-million men to Manchuria, but how are they to be transported?

General Sakharoff and Stackelberg have left Manchuria—the former on account of differences with General Linevitch, the latter because of ruined health. General Sakharoff succeeded by General Harkevitch, formerly quartermaster general.

THE PEACE RUMOURS.

A St. Petersburg Correspondent last week received information on good authority that Russia and Japan had, on the initiative of the latter, selected President Roosevelt as mediator, and that Russia had stated the conditions which could not be accepted—namely, a war indemnity or the cession of territory. The Russian Foreign Office denies any peace overtures on the part of Russia, but expresses belief that Japan has made proposals. According to a high official, all the Ministers are in favour of peace but the encounter determined opposition from the Imperial entourage at Tsarskoe Selo, which now completely dominates the Tsar.

In a later telegram the correspondent says:—

Official circles are unreservedly warlike and their tone is echoed by two or three bellicose organs, but the great majority of Russians remain opposed to the war. The peace sentiment is particularly strong in Moscow and the provinces.

The peasants are unable to grasp the meaning of the war. The special correspondents sent by Russian newspapers to visit the provinces all relate the story. The peasants invariably as what the war is about and when it will end. Russians are victorious. On the other hand, Russian statesmen who consider the situation calmly and dispassionately see that nothing is to be gained by prolonging the struggle. The most ambitious officer on the General Staff no longer entertains the possibility of a reconquest of Manchuria this year, and the most sanguine judge of the present internal situation of Russia will scarcely deny that it will not bear the strain of another year's unsuccessful campaigning.

It is denied in Washington that President Roosevelt has been asked to mediate.

A French correspondent in St. Petersburg says that all idea of peace has now been abandoned there; and another, in confirming this statement, says that Russia's hope now rest exclusively on the three squadrons of Rozhdestvensky.

The Tokio journals deprecate the idea of listening to any terms till Russia is convinced of the hopelessness of continuing the struggle and is prepared to make an agreement securing a permanent peace.

Our Peking Correspondent says the impression there is that the Russian rumours about peace terms are merely devices on the part of Russia to gain time, and that Japan will insist, when negotiations really begin, on stringent terms. The violation of Russian promises and assurances the freedom with which Russia breaks sacred treaty obligations is nowhere more vividly remembered than in the Far East. It would be considered in Peking that Russia had escaped the penalty for her aggression did not Japan apart from imposing terms regarding Manchuria and Korea compel Russia to cede Sakhalin and the Pacific coast fishery rights pay an indemnity for the war wantonly forced upon Japan and transfer to Japan the Russian portion of the Boxer indemnity exacted from China; while Japan it is thought, should hold Vladivostok and Kharbin both which places will sooner or later be in her possession, till the terms of the treaty of peace are fulfilled and the indemnity paid.

THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

According to the "Slovo" the Admiralty have decided to spend 25 millions sterling on ship-building.

The "Russkoe Slovo" learns from a trustworthy source that the Fourth Squadron, the equipment of which is being rapidly pushed forward, will be far stronger than was originally intended, and that it is almost ready to sail.

Information reaches our Paris Correspondent that when Rozhdestvensky's squadron left Madagascar the bottoms of the ships had become so foul from barnacles and seaweed that their speed had diminished by nearly two knots. If they had kept the sea the ships would have cleaned themselves more or less in bad weather, but they were seven weeks hanging about harbour at Madagascar. The death-rate was so heavy that the sailors thought they were being poisoned. It is believed that Admiral Rozhdestvensky is making a tremendous bend to the south in order to avoid the Japanese and to get into cooler water which will clean his ships. His eventual destination is said to be Vladivostok.

The "Slovo Polskie," of Lemberg, publishes a letter from a naval officer dated Nossi Be, Madagascar, February 26, in which the demoralization of Admiral Rozhdestvensky's fleet is stated to be so great that discipline can only be preserved by the severest measures. Rozhdestvensky, states the writer, is thoroughly hated on account of his arbitrary orders, and his officers have lost all faith in his strategical competence. Among other brutal orders given by him was one that anthems and chants for the dead should be performed day after day on board the hospital ship Orel, a measure which exercised a terribly depressing effect upon the invalid sailors and marines.

An extract has been published from a letter written by Admiral Roshdestvensky scathingly criticizing Captain Klado. The Admiral says that the methods proposed by that officer for carrying on naval operations against the Japanese are chimerical.

Admiral Prince Ukhtomsky, who has been interviewed on his return from the Far East, disclaims responsibility for the return of the squadron to Port Arthur after the battle of August 10. He declares that he signalled to the warships to follow him intending to go to Vladivostok, but only the Pobieda and Peresviet obeyed, so he was compelled to return to Port Arthur, where he found the Retvisan, Sevastopol, and Pallada.

THE WEATHER.

(By Telegraph.)

SIMLA, April 22.

South-Punjab is the area of low pressure to-day. Rain has fallen in the West Himalayas and sub-Himalayas, Assam, Bengal, Behar and a few scattered showers in Rajputana and South India. Tezpur reports 3 inches, Fonemarg 2, Jalpaigury 1 1/2, Murree, Chirrapoonjee, Sibsagar, Narayanganj 1, Purnea, Dinajpur, Dhabris, Sambhar, Wellington, Kodaikanal, Hyderabad (Sind) 1 1/2 inch. Local rain is probable in North-East India and possible in the Simla, Mussooree Hills and the South Peninsula.

SIMLA, April 23.

The depression in South Punjab has nearly disappeared. Light local rain has fallen in West Himalayas, North-East India, North-East Peninsula, and South India. Pendra, Purnea, False Point and Vizagapatam report one inch; Sonemarg, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri and Trichinopoly 1-2 an inch. The weather apparently is again unsettled in Baluchistan. Local showers are possible in West Himalayas, North-East India and Madras, but no heavy or general rain is likely.

THE WEATHER AT MATHERAN.

The following are the weather observations at Matheran:—

Date April	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Rainfall Inches	Rainfall Cents
20th	87°	68°	...	...
21st	85°	68°	...	..

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY THE 22ND OF APRIL 1905.

SUMMARY.

Pressure.—With the exception of a brisk rise at Lahore and Cawnpore, pressure changes have been generally small and irregular. The barometer varies from normal by small amounts.

Winds remain unchanged in direction and the force has been fresh to strong at Bhuj, Jamnagar, Dwarka, Rajkot, Neemuch, Poona, Aurangabad, Ratnagiri, and Mormugao.

Temperature.—The maximum is 6° to 11° in defect of normal in the Punjab and Rajputana and at Agra, Neemuch and Surat and the minimum 5° to 8° at Delhi, Jacobabad, Karachi, Jaipur, Bhavnagar Para, Poona and Ratnagiri. The highest temparature in the shade was 107° at Cuddapah and the lowest 64° at Poona.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in several places.

Rain in light or moderate showers fell at Cuddapah, Bhavnagar Para, Jaipur, Delhi and Jhansi.

Weather is fine with passing clouds.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	2	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	21	21	33
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	34	22	37
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	25	22	31
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	38	35	56
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	20	11	19
G Mahim and Worli	26	24	33
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	11	14
Total	165	148	233
Same date last year	82	75	147

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
14	9

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	11	6	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	20	15	30
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	32	32	52
a D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	17	14	21
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	34	25	40
a F Parel, Sewree and Sion	21	21	36
G Mahim and Worli	20	30	41
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	17	22
Total	164	160	253
Total plague deaths to date	288,221		240,911
Same date last year	101	81	153

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
14	10

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

WAR OFFICE, APRIL 4.

1st (King's) Dragoon Guards—Lieut. D. M. Gray resigns his commission.

3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards—Second Lieut. F A C Liebert resigns his commission.

4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards—Lieut C F Hunter is seconded for service as an adjutant of Imperial Yeomanry.

5th (Princess Charlotte of Wales's) Dragoon Guards—Lieut. J C Wood is seconded for service with the Indian Army.

8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars—Lieut Sir C. B. Lowther, Bart., to be captain, vice E A S O'Brien, resigned.

11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars—Second Lieut. R R C Baggallay to be lieutenant, vice J Blakiston-Houston, seconded.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art—Brevet Col. E. J Granet, from the Staff, to be lieutenant-colonel, vice C E Goulburn, D S O, retired Major A J Battine retires from the service, receiving a gratuity. Capt. and Brevet Major M R F Courage resigns his commission. The undermentioned captains are seconded:—R M Johnson, for service on the Staff; J W E Donaldson, for service on the Staff. The undermentioned supernumerary captains to be captains:—H A Koebel, vice J A C Forsyth; C D Balfour, vice E H Stevenson, D S O. The undementioned captains to be adjutants:—J A C Forsyth, vice Capt H A Koebel who has vacated that appointment; E H Stevenson, D S O vice Capt C D Balfour, who has vacated that appointment; J G B Allardyce, vice Brevet Major H N St J Maule, who has vacated that appointment.

Royal Garrison Art.—Brevet Col A Keene, D S O, on completion of five years' service as a regimental lieutenant-colonel, is placed on half-pay. Capt D G Probyn retires on retired pay. The undermentioned captains are seconded:—C E T Rolland, for service on the Staff; E H E Collen, D S O, for service on the Staff; Superumerary Capt. H S Hearn to be captain, vice C E T. Rolland. The undermentioned lieutenants are seconded:—Lieut. R O Latham, for service in the Army Ordnance Dept.; A E King, for service on the Staff; G E Garnett, for service on the Staff.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Major F V Jeffreys to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Col A L Mein, placed on half-pay. Capt C Ainslie to be major, vice F V Jeffreys. The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains, under the provisions of article 30, Royal Warrant, Oct. 26, 1900:—J Charteris, C Mellor, L R J W Taylor, R Oakes, O G Brandon. The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—A L C Neame, vice J Charteris; J Benskin, vice C Mellor; W R Norton vice L R J W Taylor; P J Mackesy, vice R Oakes; A B Sherrard, vice O G Brandon. The promotion to the rank of captain of the undermentioned lieutenants is antedated as follows:—E G Henderson, to March 31, 1904, but not to carry back pay or allowances prior to May 31, 1904; E O A Newcombe, to April 1, 1904, but not to carry back pay or allowances prior to August 10, 1904, and with seniority next below Capt. F A Iles; B H O Armstrong, to April 1, 1904, but not to carry back pay or allowances prior to Nov. 29, 1904, and with seniority next below Capt. E A O Newcombe, Lieut. C N North to be captain under the provisions of Article 30, Royal Warrant, October 26, 1900, dated April 1, 1904, but not to carry back pay or allowances prior to Jan. 17, 1905, and with seniority next below Capt. B H O Armstrong; Qrmr. and Honorary Major G Michie, having completed the period for which he was retained as a supernumerary to the Establishment, is placed on retired pay; Qrmr. and Honorary Capt. C Payne, having completed the period for which he was retained as a supernumerary to the Establishment, is placed on retired pay.

Grenadier Guards.

Lieut. B N Brooke to be adjutant vice Cap. H St L. Stucley, who has resigned that appointment.

Regimental District.

Col. P H Murray, on completion of his period of service in command of the 4th Regimental District, the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.), is placed on half-pay.

Line Battalions.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regt.)—Lieut F Anderson is seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Supernumerary Lieut G A Woods to be lieutenant, vice E P A Riddell, promoted. Lieut R St J Willans resigns his commission.

The Lincolnshire Regt—Second Lieut G M Ellison to be lieutenant, vice L P Reeves, seconded.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt)—Capt J O B Minogue to be major, vice E Layton D S O retired. The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—D Grant-Dalton, vice J C Gretton, transferred to the Indian Army; H J G Bird, vice A M Boyall, D S O, promoted.

The East Yorkshire Regt—Major C F Harrison is placed on retired pay. Capt and Brevet Major M J Sweetman to be major vice C F Harrison.

The Cheshire Regt—Capt H Smith is seconded for service under the Government of India. The restoration to the Establishment of the undermentioned supernumerary captains is antedated as follows:—E L Roddy, to Oct. 21, 1904, vice H Smyth; F B Young, to Nov 14, 1904, vice A S Ash, deceased; Lieut W W B Gover to be captain, vice D C Boger seconded.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers—Capt. A J Welch to be adjutant, vice E S D'E Coke, who has resigned that appointment.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Lieut P R Dodd is seconded for service with the West African Regt.

The East Surrey Regt—Supernumerary Capt V J Birkbeck to be captain, vice R V G Brettell.

The Royal Sussex Regt—The promotion to the rank of lieutenant of Second Lieut R M Birkett is antedated to Dec. 17, 1904, vice G C Drinan, transferred to the Indian Army.

The Hampshire Regt—Major H di S B Burford-Hancock retires, receiving a gratuity. Capt A C Richards to be major, vice H di S B Burford-Hancock. The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—C T Lawrence, vice A C Addison, appointed adjutant; N E Baxter, vice C T Lawrence, seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt.)—Capt E C L'Estrange retires on retired pay.

The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regt)—Capt R H Keller, D S O, is seconded for service as an adjutant of Volunteers.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt)—The promotion to the rank of captain of Lieut A W Coxon, notified in the "Gazette" of No. 18, 1904, is cancelled, that officer having been transferred to the Army Pay Dept. with an anterior date.

The Manchester Regt—Capt E J H Walker to be major, to complete establishment.

The Gordon Highlanders—Lieut J G Hay is seconded for service as an adjutant of Volunteers.

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—Lieut G L Baxter, from 3rd batt. to be second lieutenant.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—Capt F A M Welsh is seconded for service as an adjutant of Volunteers; Brevet Major D W Churcher, from supernumerary captain, to be captain, vice F A M Welsh.

The Connaught Rangers—Capt J C MacSwiney to be adjutant, vice F J Byrne, whose tenure of that appointment has expired.

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Second Lieut A W R Sprot to be adjutant, vice Lieut W G Neilson, D S O, whose tenure of that appointment has expired.

The Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Major E A F Dawson retires on retired pay; Second Lieut. S J B Ward to be lieutenant, vice H W Dumaresq, promoted.

The Army Service Corps.

Brevet Col F W B Landon, C B, on completion of five years' service as a regimental lieutenant-colonel, is placed on half-pay; Brevet Col C E Wyncoll, on completion of five years' service as a regimental lieutenant-colonel, retires on retired pay; Lieut-Col and Brevet Col C A Edes is placed on retired pay; Second Lieut C H Saunders to be lieutenant under the provisions of Article 31, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1900.

Royal Army Medical Corps.

Capt H W Vaughan Williams, M B, retires on a gratuity.

Staff.

The undermentioned captains, Royal Engineers, to be Staff captains at Headquarters:—E D Swinton, D S O, H S Rogers, Brevet Major A J Craven, J B MacGeorge, C E Vickers.

Inspection and Experimental Staff.

Major J R Stansfeld, R A, from an assistant inspector, to be an inspector, vice Major F A Randolph, R A, whose tenure of that appointment has expired; Lieut A E King, R A, to be an assistant inspector, vice Major J R Stansfeld; Lieut G E Garnett, R A to be an assistant inspector, vice Capt H G Howorth, R A, whose tenure of that appointment has expired; Capt C E T Rolland, R A, to be an assistant inspector, vice Capt H S Hearn, R A, whose tenure of that appointment has expired.

Army Service Corps School of Instruction.

Major E E Carter, C M G, M V O, Army Service Corps, from instructor to be chief instructor, vice Major P E F Hobbs, C M G, whose tenure of that appointment has expired; Capt R O Burne, Army Service Corps, from assistant instructor, to be instructor, vice Major E E Carter, C M G, M V O; Capt H C F Cumberlege, Army Service Corps, to be assistant instructor, vice Capt R O Burne.

Army Ordnance Department.

Major C J Blunt, Royal Garrison Art, ordnance officer third class, is retained for permanent service, removed from his regiment, and granted the substantive rank of major in the Army, under the provisions of Article 396 (a) and (b), Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, Oct 26, 1900, as amended by Army Order 25 of 1904; Lieut R O Latham, Royal Garrison Art, to be an ordnance officer, fourth class, to fill an existing vacancy; Capt O B Harter, the Durham Light Inf, from assistant inspector, to be an ordnance officer fourth class, to fill an existing vacancy; Insp of Ordnance Machinery, First Class, and Honorary Capt T Carlyle is granted the honorary rank of major under the provisions of Article 318, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1900; Assist Commy. of Ordnance and Honorary Lieut F Burns to be deputy commissary of ordnance and honorary captain, vice Honorary Capt Wyatt, deceased.

Army Pay Department.

Lieut C H Richards, from the Oxfordshire Light Inf. is permanently appointed to the Army Pay Dept. with the substantive rank of captain in the Army; Capt E M Murray, from the Royal Warwickshire Regt. is permanetly appointed to the Army Pay Dept. retaining his substantive rank; Lieut (now Capt) A W Coxon, from Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt) is permanently appointed to the Army Pay Dept, with the substantive rank of captain in the Army; Capt R L Bourchier from the Royal Garrison Art, is permanently appointed to the Army Pay Dept, retaining his substantive rank; Capt E A Lang, from the Durham Light Inf, is permanently appointed to the Army Pay Dept retaining his substantive rank; Lieut F K Pomeroy, from the Connaught Rangers, is permanently appointed to the Army Pay Dept. with the substantive rank of captain in the Army: Capt W H Basevi, paymaster, is granted the substantive rank of major in the Army.

Army Veterinary Department.

Major J J Phillips is placed on retired pay.

Brevet.

The undermentioned officers to be colonels:—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col S P Rolt, the York and Lancaster Regt; Lieut-Col J L Irvine R E; Lieut-Col A J Erskine, Army Service Corps; Lieut-Col. H H L Malcolm, D S O, the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders; Lieut-Col H Montgomery-Campbell, Royal Field Art.

Memoranda.

The undermentioned major-generals are promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general in the Army:—C. J. Burnett, C B., Sir H M L Rundle, K C B, K C M G, D S O, E P Leach, V C, C V O, C B, Sir G de C Morton, K C I E, C V O, C B, F G Slade, C B, C W H Douglas, C B. Major-Gen A G Raper, C V O, is placed on retired pay; Col E A W S Grove, C B, on completion of his period of service on the Staff, is placed on half-pay; Lieut-Col B D Mollear, half-pay, retires on retired pay; Capt and Brevet Major P B Osborn, D S O, the Oxfordshire Light Inf, is granted the temporary rank of lieutenant-Colonel while commanding the 2nd batt the King's African Rifles; Capt Evan H Llewellyn, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, is granted the temporary rank of major while employed as second in command, 2nd batt the King's African Rifles; Capt L H R Pope-Hennessy, the Oxfordshire Light Inf, is granted the temporary rank of major while employed as second in command, 3rd batt the King's African Rifles; Capt H F Kirkpatrick, the Buffs (East Kent Regt), is granted the temporary rank of major while employed as officer commanding in Jubaland; Capt W D McSwiney, half-pay, retiers on retired pay; Qrmr and Honorary Major R F Rankin is placed on retire pay; Qrmr and Honorary Lieut T Challoner, Army Service Corps, is granted the honorary rank of captain; Superintending Clerk J A Kellett, R E to be quartermaster in the Army, with the honorary rank of lieutenant, on augmentation.

Army Medical Reserve of Officers.

Surg-Capt C R Lawrie to be surgeon-major.

Admiralty, 4th April.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 8th December, 1903, Commander Arthur Lindsay Hughes-Hughes has been placed on the Retired List, at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Captain.

This notice is to be substituted for that which appeared in the "London Gazette" of the 10th March 1905. In accordance with the provision of His Majesty's Order in Council of 28th March, 1903. Lieutenant Henry Thomas Atkins has been placed on the Retired List at his own request.

The undermentioned Artificer Engineers have been promoted to the rank of Chief Artificer Engineer in His Majesty's Fleet, viz:—Frederick Thomas Addyman, Frederick Arthur Druary, James Crumpter Barnicott, George Gibbon Finch, and Albert William Rea.

Royal Marine Artillery.

Lieutenant George Cyril Woodcock to be Captain vice Harkness, promoted. Dated 30th January, 1905.

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

The following Midshipmen to be Sub-Lieutenants: Bernard Torrington Monier-Williams, Algernon Cecil Heneage Drummond.

Admialty, 5th April.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 29th June, 1900—Engineer Lieutenant Cecil Robert Tooth has been placed on the Retired List.

Captain Frederick Samuel Inglefield has been appointed a Naval Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty, in place of Captain Charle Henry Adair, promoted to Flag Rank.

The undermentioned Staff Paymasters have been promoted to the rank of Fleet Paymaster in His Majesty's fleet:—Charles Stuart Inglis, George Grant and Laurence Arthur Bebb.

The undermentioned Paymasters have been promoted to the rank of Staff Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet:—Henry Mortlock Ommanney, Henry Horniman and Philip John Hawkins Lauder Row.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Midshipman Howard Brinsmead to be Sub-Lieutenant.

Midshipman Herbert Coates Mayo to be Sub-Lieutenant.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant Thomas Milner Peet has been confirmed as Sub-Lieutenant.

Admiralty, 6th April.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 22nd February, 1870—Fleet Paymaster Reginald Baker Rigbye has this day been placed on the Retired List, at his own request with permission to assume the rank of Retired Pasmaster in Chief.

Captain Richard Nigel Gresley has been promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral on the Retired List of His Majesty's Fleet. Boatswain William Henry Woodley has been promoted to the rank of Chief Boatswain in His Majesty's Fleet.

The following notice is to be substituted for that which appeared in the "London Gazette" of the 4th April, 1905:—Clerk Alexander Organ has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet.

War Office, Pall Mall, 7th April.

5th (Royal Irish) Lancers, Captain William A Adams to be Major, vice R J Spurrell retired.

11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars. The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains.

Ralph M. Yorke, vice T T Pitman, promoted. Claude S Rome, vice R M Yorke, seconded for service on the Staff. John A Halliday, vice C S Rome, seconded for service with the Egyptain Army. Charles L Rome, Adjutant, to completi establishment.

16th The Queen's) Lancers, Lieutenant Harry Gilmour is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

Line Battalions.

The Northumberland Fusiliers. The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—H B Spence, vice T V Levinge, resigned. H C Stephen, vice W A Waller, resigned.

The Norfolk Regiment, Second Lieutenant H Lancaster to be Lieutenant, vice F E Walter, promoted.

The Suffolk Regiment, Captain Walter P Lovell resigns his Commission.

Second Lieutenant C C Stewart to be Lieutenant, vice W J Roskell, promoted.

The Cheshire Regiment, Lieutenant Herbert G. Turner to be Captain, vice A S Cooper retired.

The Gloucestershire Regiment, The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants, P C Goldney, vice G M Shipway, seconded. R D Scott vice P C Goldney, seconded for service in the Army Service Corps.

The East Lancashire Regiment, Lieutenant George T Seabroke to be Captain, vice H Maclear, seconded.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, Major George W T Prowse retires on retired pay.

The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, Lieutenant Robert E Crane is seconded for service with Mounted Infantry in South Africa.

Second Lieutenant N S Mann to be Lieutenant, vice R E Crane, seconded.

The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry,) Captain Charles P Deedes, DSO, to be Adjutant, vice H E Trevor, whose tenure of that appointment has expired.

The Gordon Highlanders, Captain Thomas M Booth is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers.

Brevet Major the Honourable Robert F. Carnegie, from Supernumerary Captain, to be Captain, vice T M Booth.

Second Lieutenant L Gordon to be Lieutenant, to complete establishment.

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, Second Lieutenant L R C Douglas Hamilton to be Lieutenant, vice C F F Campbell, transferred to Scots Guards.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers), Second Lieutenant H B Ward to be Lieutenant, vice E Browne, resigned.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers, Captain Lord Arthur H Browne is seconded for service on the Staff.

Royal Army Medical Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel P J Dempsey, M D, is placed on retired pay. Captain W J P Adye-Curran, from half-pay, to be Captain. Lieutenant J A Longley, M. B. resigns his Commission.

Provisional Battalion.

Supernumerary Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant Gwynne C Thomas to be Quartermaster, vice Honorary Captain R P Norman, appointed Garrison Adjutant and Quartermaster, Gibraltar.

SKIN-TORTURED BABIES

And Tired, Fretted Mothers

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When All Other Remedies and Physicians Fail.

Instant relief and refreshing sleep for skin-tortured babies and rest for tired, worried mothers in warm baths with Cuticura Soap, and gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment, purest of emollient skin cures, to be followed in severe cases by mild doses of Cuticura Resolvent. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted and pimply skin and scalp humours, with loss of hair, of infants and children, as well as adults, and is sure to succeed when all other remedies and the best physicians fail.

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of the scalp, as in scalled head; the facial disfigurement, as in acne and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants, and anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk crust, tetter and salt rheum,—all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent are such stands proven beyond all doubt. No statement is made regarding them that is not justified by the strongest evidence. The purity and sweetness, the power to afford immediate relief, the certainty of speedy and permanent cure, the absolute safety and great economy have made them the standard skin cures and humour remedies of the civilized world.

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors.
Send for "How to Cure Skin Tortures," etc.

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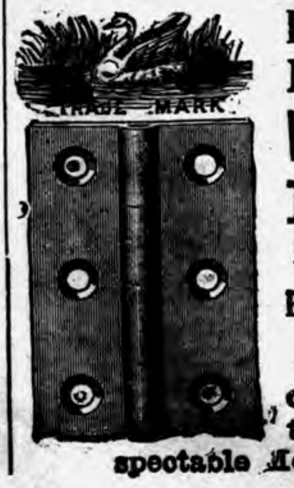

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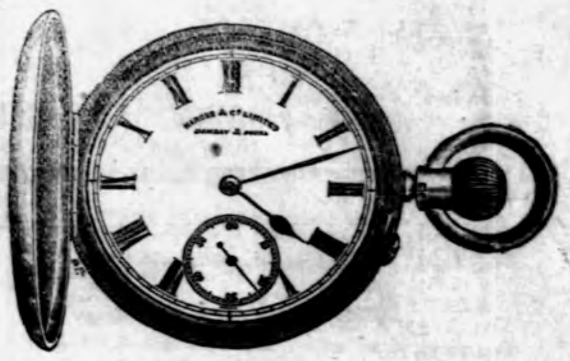

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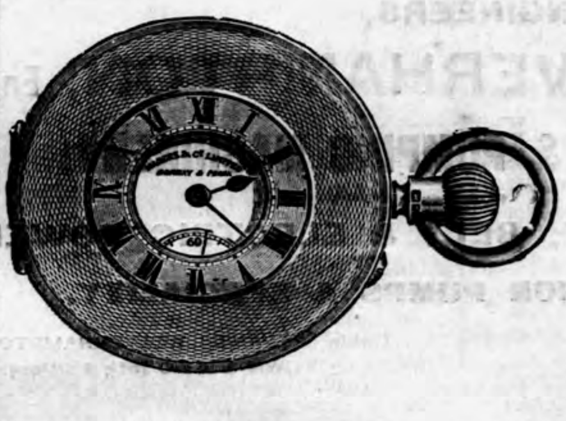

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